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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 37.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 141.

The Holland City News.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

G. S. DOESBURG & Co., PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil,) 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 " "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 " "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two XX signify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
Ex.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Mail.	Ex.	STATIONS.
9 10	9 30	Chicago.	8 00	6 30	
12 15	11 30	New Buffalo.	4 55	8 05	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
3 37	3 15	Gr. Junction.	1 45	11 40	
4 21	3 55	Fennville.	12 51	10 55	
	4 07	Manlius.	12 43		
	4 35	Richmond.	12 40	1 41	
	4 45	E. Sagastuck.	12 35		
	5 35	Holland.	12 05	10 05	
			A. M.		
	5 10	New Holland.	11 30		
	6 07	5 21 Olive.	11 16	9 22	
		5 27 Ottawa.	11 09		
	6 35	5 35 Robison.	10 57	9 05	
		5 48 Spoonville.	11 42		
	7 10	6 15 Nantico.	10 35	8 45	
	7 28	6 32 Fruitport.	10 15	8 20	
	8 00	7 30 Muskegon.	9 40	7 50	
		8 25 Montague.	8 15		
		10 00 Pentwater.	6 45		

The Grand Rapids Freight and Fruit Train will be consolidated on Monday, September 7th, 1874, leaving Grand Rapids at 12:00 M.; Holland 3 o'clock P. M.; arriving in Chicago at 4:30 A. M. Extra men will be placed on this train that fruit may be handled carefully.

Grand Rapids Branch.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
Ex.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Mail.	Ex.	STATIONS.
5 20	4 50	Holland.	12 00	10 09	
5 34	5 04	Zeeland.	11 46	9 46	
5 47	5 17	Vriesland.	11 33	9 33	
6 00	5 30	Hudson.	11 20	9 20	
6 13	5 43	Jennison's.	11 07	9 07	
6 19	5 49	Grandville.	11 01	9 01	
6 30	6 10	Gr. Rapids.	10 40	8 40	

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 23, 1874.

Going North.			Going South.		
No. 4	No. 2	STATIONS.	No. 3	No. 1	
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
9 00	12 45	Muskegon.	2 53	7 00	
8 05	13 04	Ferryburg.	2 58	8 00	
6 50	13 01	Grand Haven.	2 56	8 10	
7 05	11 27	Pigeon.	3 30	9 05	
6 20	11 01	Holland.	3 38	11 00	
5 30	10 40	Fillmore.	4 18	11 30	
4 00	9 50	Allegan.	5 10	1 00	

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 23, 1874.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.			TO GRAND RAPIDS.		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
4 50	8 00	Grand Rapids.	10 00	8 35	
5 05	8 15	Grandville.	9 47	8 40	
5 18	8 28	Byron Centre.	9 32	8 31	
5 33	8 43	Dorr.	9 17	8 08	
5 43	8 52	Hillsdale.	9 08	7 58	
5 50	9 00	Hopkins.	9 00	7 50	
6 10	9 20	Allegan.	8 38	7 30	
6 34	9 44	Oshtemo.	8 13	7 03	
6 41	9 52	Plainwell.	8 05	6 55	
6 55	10 05	Cooper.	7 46	6 40	
7 10	10 20	Kalamazoo.	7 35	6 25	
7 32	10 41	Portage.	7 14	6 03	
7 48	10 58	Schoolcraft.	6 58	5 47	
7 57	11 08	Flowerfield.	6 48	5 38	
8 07	11 18	Moorepark.	6 38	5 28	
8 17	11 28	Three Rivers.	6 28	5 18	
8 28	11 39	Florence.	6 17	5 07	
8 35	11 45	Constantine.	6 10	5 00	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
8 45	11 55	White Pigeon.	6 00	4 50	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
8 30	8 20	Chicago.	10 40	9 20	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
2 30	5 35	Toledo.	11 25	11 00	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
7 05	10 10	Cleveland.	7 20	7 05	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
1 10	4 05	Buffalo.	12 25	1 00	

Lodges.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 491, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

W. H. JOSLIN, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND CITY LODGE, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

OTTO BREYMAN, N. G.

R. K. HEALD, Rec. Sec'y.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, Per. Sec'y.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.

BRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

OTT, F. J., Attorney at Law, Collecting and Pension Claim Agent. Office, East of "City Hotel."

Bakeries.

DINNEKANT, J., Proprietor of the Pioneer Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.

DESSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; 8th street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting. Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

Books and Stationery.

DINNEKANT, Miss A. M., Dealer in Books & Stationery; Confectionary, Toys, etc.; River street.

LOETINGH, A., Book-Binder, and dealer in Books and Stationery; River street.

KANTERS, L. T. & CO., Dealers in Books, Stationery, Toys, Notions and Candles; opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

ELFERDINK, W. & H., General dealers in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done; River street.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

SPRIETSMAN, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 5th street.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth street.

VAN PUTTEN, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; River St.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business. See advertisement.

Dry Goods.

BERTSCH, D., General dealer in Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.; cor. Eighth and Market streets.

Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and Feed, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c., &c. La-barbe's old stand, 8th street.—See Advertisement.

Furniture.

MEYER, H., & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

REIDSEMA, J. M., & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

Groceries.

FLIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.

TE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of store; Eighth street.

General Dealers.

DURSEMA, J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.

TE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES, General Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

WERKMAN, H. D., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour & Provisions. New Store, Eighth street.

WERKMAN & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, etc.; Grain, Flour and Feed made a specialty; River st.

Hardware.

HAVERKATE, G. J. & SON, 1st Ward Hardware Store; sell cheaper than any other; 8th street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements; Eighth street.

Hotels.

ATENA HOUSE, P. ZALEMAN, Proprietor. A first-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth street.

CITY HOTEL, E. KELLOGG & SON, Proprietors. Built in 1873; furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.

PHOENIX HOTEL, J. RYDER, Proprietor; opposite the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot; good accommodation; building and furniture new.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BENDER, G. H., Livery and Sale Stable; new barn; opposite City Hotel; Market street.

BOONE, H., Livery and Sale Stable; Market street.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; good accommodation for horses; 9th street, near Market.

Meat Markets.

KLEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of Meats always on hand. Eighth street.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper and twine; 8th street.

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

VOIRST, W., Merchant Tailor, Cloth purchased elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Hopper Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills,) near foot of 8th street.

SCOTT, W. J., Planing, Matching, Scroll-sawing and Moulding; River street.

VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of building material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

WINTERS BROS. & BROWER (successors to DUTTON & THOMPSON), Engineers and Machinists. See Advertisement.

Notary Publics.

DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Conveyancer; office at residence, Ninth street.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections made in Holland and vicinity.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, *City Drug Store*, 8th street.

Photographs.

LAUDER GEORGE, Photographs and Gems in all the various styles and sizes; Gallery on Eighth Street.

Physicians.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite S. W. cor. Public Square.

CARPENTER, J. H., Physician, Surgeon and Accouchant. Office and residence on 9th street. Strangers are requested to inquire at Van Putten's.

EDEBOER, B., Physician and Surgeon. Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

EDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon. Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetrician, Regular graduated and Licensed. Office at residence, corner 9th and Fish street.

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Grover and Barker's Sewing Machines; Eighth street.

Saddlery.

VAURELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.

Staves, Wood, Bark, &c.

KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and Bark; office at his residence, Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop; Horse Shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Cash paid for Furs.

Watches and Jewelry.

ALBERS & WYNNE, Jewelers and Watchmakers. The oldest establishment in the city; Eighth street.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; cor. Eighth and Market streets.

Trinity.

ONE of the old Fathers presents a curious argument in favor of the doctrine of the Trinity, running thus: "The whole universe is modeled upon and manifestly proves the Divine Trinity. Every great thing is triune. Of intelligent beings there are three orders, God, spirits, and man.

There are three abodes, heaven, earth, and hell. The heavenly bodies are of three classes, sun, moon, and stars. There are three elements, earth, water, and air.

Man is triune in almost every respect. He is composed of body, soul, and spirit. His body consists of head, trunk, and limbs. Each limb has three members, up per arm, lower arm, and hand; thigh, leg, and foot; and each limb has three joints.

In his face are three features of sense, eyes, nose, and mouth; and three other features, forehead, cheek, and chin. His body consists of three parts, bones, flesh, and skin; the very covering of his body is threefold, hair, skin, and nails. Every tree and herb is threefold, roots, trunk, and branches; is made of three parts, bark, wood, and sap; and produces three manner of things, leaves, flowers, and fruit.

Living creatures are of three kinds, beasts, birds, and fishes; they move in three ways, walking, swimming, flying; and are of three orders of subsistence, carnivorous, herbivorous, omnivorous. We can not even think in an orderly manner without acknowledging the Trinity, for every fit discourse consists of three parts, the exordium, the argument, the peroration. There are three classes of savors, sweet, sour, and bitter. Actions are of three classes, good, bad and indifferent. And so on throughout all the universe. God hath indeed every where so written the proofs of the Divine Trinity that he must be a fool or knave who denies it."

THE Salt Lake Herald having accused Chief Justice McKean of feloniously appropriating to his own uses and profit divers pieces of other people's property, Chief Justice McKean promptly turns the matter over to the grand jury, with instructions to that body to inquire into the charges, and if they are found true, to indict him; otherwise to indict the accusative journal.

Labor.

THE other day, Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on "The Ennobling Nature of Work," before an audience of six thousand people at a County Fair in New England. He told his auditors that in his opinion laziness and depravity were synonymous terms. "Lazy men were rarely too lazy to fight, but it is better to pound the earth than to pound our fellow-men; better to stab the ground than each other; that looking forward distinguishes the man from the brute. Man can intelligently forecast. The wider the range of a man plans the more intelligent he proves himself. He who can take in the whole scope of life is the man of largest education. When men work with both hands and brains it is no longer drudgery. Willing, intelligent, organized work is civilization. Those conditions which relieve men of earning their own livings are misfortunes. Wealth must feed nobler desires than the appetites of the body. Men have tastes, heads, and faculties higher than bodily wants. Their tastes for music, painting, and inventive arts multiply their occupations and increase their skill. Men don't love to work, but they must work or starve. Work is the Lord's distributive whipping. [Laughter and cheers.] Woe to the girl who has not been brought up to work. [No applause.] Neither the threat of war and insurrection nor the vice of drunkenness is the most alarming symptom of the times.

Idleness and the failure of personal independence are far more alarming symptoms. These are our plague spots. I fear when I hear men pleading for fewer hours of work. No man ought to work more than eight hours for another man; but he will not be hurt by working twelve and fifteen hours a day for himself. It is not the man of leisure that has most brains or education. I have known old New England farmers who have worked twelve and fifteen hours a day, and were learned men."

Few who have been in the habit of attending the debates in the Senate during the last dozen years or so but must remember the late Solomon Foot, a Senator from Vermont. Mr. Foot was a fine, handsome-looking man, of a dignified and Senatorial appearance; and his known and acknowledged parliamentary experience frequently led to his being called to preside over the deliberations of the Senate, and his conduct in the chair was marked by grace, dignity, and firmness. Yet he had his peculiarities, and one of them was his method of enforcing his calls for order when the indecorum of too loud conversation (which was not infrequent) interrupted the business of the Senate. On these occasions he would in the sternest manner call "Order! order!" and accompany this call with a rap of his gavel that, to those near him, sounded like the report of a culverin. Now it happened once that while Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, was discussing the propriety of appointing a marshal for the District of Columbia from the State of Indiana, he illustrated his opposition to such an appointment by addressing the chair (Foot) in these words: "Yes, Mr. President, if you, Sir, were Governor of Vermont, and were to make an appointment to an office as important to the people of your State as this is to the people of this District, from the State of New Hampshire, your constituents, Sir, would raise about your ears a much greater racket than you make, Sir, in preserving 'order' in this chamber."

"My father was a farmer before me, and I am proud that I am a farmer born," such was the soap with which Mr. Candidate expected to soothe the Grangers in a late political meeting. He continued: "Gentlemen, I am proud to be one of you. My father was a farmer, and I am a farmer born. Yes, I may truly say, I was born between two rows of corn, and—" At this juncture, a juvenile granger at the further end of the schoolhouse responded: "A pumpkin, by jove!"

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The reunion of the Army of the James was held at the rooms of the Union League Club, New York, Oct. 21. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, presided; the address of welcome was delivered by Gen. B. F. Butler, and a poem was read by Dr. J. S. Holland. Gen. Hawley was selected as orator for the next meeting, which is to be held at Philadelphia.

The well-known New York banking firm of Henry Claws & Co., who were so seriously crippled by the panic of last year, have at last filed an application for an assignment of all their property for the benefit of their creditors.

At Pittsburgh, recently, John and Jacob Elmsman were fined \$50 each and costs for killing old horses and selling the meat to sausage-makers.

The New York coopers have refused to abandon their trade society, and have been locked out in consequence.

The West.

INDICTMENTS by the wholesale are being returned by the Salt Lake grand jury. The Salt Lake News computes the number of polygamists in the Territory at 1,000 men, 3,000 women and 9,000 children, and the cost and loss by punishment of all at \$2,000,000, and that the courts would have around them 3,000 crying women and 9,000 crying children. The members of the Chicago Board of Public Works are in St. Louis examining the fire and water system of that city, with a view to introducing whatever may be found of advantage in Chicago.

MAJ.-GEN. ORD, of the United States army, on a recent visit to Chicago, laid before the charitable of that city the distress of the people of Western Nebraska. He presented their case before the Board of Trade, and a committee of ten merchants was at once appointed to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the destitute and starving victims of the grasshopper plague in Nebraska. The steamer Brooklyn, of the Northern Transportation Line, exploded her boiler near Fighting Island, ten miles below Detroit, Oct. 22. The explosion tore her apart, and she sank instantly. Five passengers and eight of the crew were killed, and four passengers and seven of the crew wounded. The Captain, Henry Brown, says he cannot account for the explosion, but passengers on the boat and on other craft in the vicinity agree that she was racing with the steamer Cuba, and carrying a tremendous head of steam when the catastrophe occurred.

THE Secretary of the Nebraska State Aid Society states that there are from 7,000 to 10,000 people in that State who will need to be fed the coming winter. A telegram from Topeka, Kan., says: "Late advices from the Indian country are very encouraging. The Indians are thoroughly demoralized and fleeing to their agencies, leaving behind them everything but their ponies, arms, and clothing. The recent surrender of Satanta, and other leading chiefs, demoralized all hostile parties, and it is believed that they do not contemplate further resistance."

THE Chicago bar is interested in securing a consolidation of the Supreme Court Grand Divisions.

It is expected that when the report of Gen. Sheridan is received from Fort Sill, the Chiefs Satanta and Big Tree will be delivered over to the State authorities of Texas, by whom they were released, to be hanged for murder, as they have violated the conditions of their release, and have been found in armed hostility to the government. The various railroad companies of the West propose, among other measures of retrenchment and economy, to reduce the wages of their locomotive engineers. The latter had a meeting at St. Louis, last week, and resolved that they will not submit to the proposed reduction. Dr. Edmund Stoughton Kimberley, one of the old settlers of Chicago, died at his residence in Lake county, Ill., a short time since, aged seventy-two years.

THE Attorney-General of Illinois has decided that the State Hospitals for the Insane are charitable institutions, and that all persons resident in the State are entitled to their benefits, free of charge. The reports of destitution in Nebraska and Kansas, caused by the grasshopper plague, are daily becoming more distressing. An Associated Press dispatch from Omaha intimates that the whole truth has not yet been told. Death by exposure or starvation is the immediate prospect of thousands in the devastated region unless relief is speedily extended to them from some quarter. Bloomington, Ill., is to have new water works.

The South.

News from the sugar districts of Louisiana show a larger crop of cane than for many years past. An important transportation convention, in session at Atlanta, Ga., is endeavoring to perfect arrangements for reduced and uniform freight rates on the Southern and Southwestern railway lines, in connection with a line of steamers from Savannah to Liverpool, establishing direct trade between the South and Europe.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram says: "Two thousand registration frauds have already been discovered, and the investigation continues. The location of residences given by ten persons was found to be an unoccupied lot. One colored man had registered fourteen times." Maj. George B. Chamberlain, United States Marshal at Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of Chief of the Southern Branch of the Secret Service Department. Ex-Gov. Harris Flanagan died at his home in Arkadelphia, Ark., last week. He was Governor of Arkansas during the war, and one of the most prominent members of the Constitutional Convention.

This is what happened to a party of deer

hunters in Panola county, Miss., last week: One of them, Ben Mitchell, while pursuing a path through a canebrake, observed a cane shaking ahead of him, and, thinking it was caused by deer, fired the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun, loaded with buck-shot, in that direction. Hearing screams, he rushed to the spot and found Thomas L. Mosley, one of his companions, lying dead, shot through the head; David White, another, shot in the head and mortally wounded, and a third one, S. W. Johnson, severely wounded. A New Orleans special says the registry returns now completed show that one in three of the whole population of that city is registered. While the Republicans charge the Democracy with manufacturing 3,000 illegal naturalization papers, the Democrats claim they have detected 3,000 repeating frauds. Kellogg estimates the total registry of the State at 165,000, with the negroes about 6,000 ahead of the whites.

TWELVE counties in Alabama report the average increased cotton yield at 25 per cent.; twenty-four counties report a decrease of 25 per cent. The crops will be picked cleaner and earlier than usual. Fifteen counties in Mississippi report an average decrease of 33 per cent. Lowndes county shows an increase of 25 per cent.

Washington.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Chicago Inter-Ocean states that the special agents of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments upon Federal officeholders in Texas, will be laid before the President, with a recommendation in favor of the removal of many of them. It is alleged that the report implicates Senator Flannigan in corrupt practices in the matter of appointments.

THE Committee on Ways and Means has commenced a revision of the revenue laws, so that a bill embodying necessary amendments may be presented to Congress at its next meeting.

SECRETARY BRISTOW is convinced that changes ought to be made among certain Treasury officers in Texas, and this will be done at an early day. The business, in some cases, has been loosely transacted, to the loss of customs and internal revenue. The President has recognized Christian A. Jorgensen Vice-Consul of Denmark for Iowa.

A PROJECT is on foot to fit out another expedition to the North Pole, and it will probably be vigorously pushed during the coming winter. It is proposed to ask Congress for an appropriation to build a vessel for the purpose, to be officered and manned from the navy. There are said to be a number of naval officers willing and anxious to volunteer in such an expedition. The Comptroller of the Currency continues to receive more currency from the banks surrendering their circulation than is called for by those wishing to establish new banks.

ALL the United States Treasury officers in Texas, excepting one Collector of Customs and one Collector of Internal Revenue, have been removed by the President. The following are the new appointees: Gen. B. G. Shields, Customs Collector at Galveston; Ridge Paschal, Customs Collector at Corpus Christi; Wesley Ogden, Customs Collector at Indianola; Gen. Malloy, Internal Revenue Collector for the Jefferson District; Robert F. Campbell, Internal Revenue Collector for the Austin District. None of these men applied for the positions, and they are said to be men of honesty and integrity. The Postmasters at Galveston and Houston have also been removed, and new men substituted. The internal revenue receipts for the present fiscal year promise to exceed the estimates of the Commissioner. Judge Humphrey, who is presiding over the court now engaged in trying the safe burglary conspirators, warned the newspaper reporters that they must make no comments on the proceedings of the court, for he had the power to lock them up for contempt.

Political.

THE opponents of the Tammany Hall Democracy, in New York city, have nominated Oswald Ottendorfer for Mayor. Baxter, the author of the famous Temperance law, who was a candidate for the Legislature from Wayne county, Indiana, has been defeated.

FULL official returns of the late election in Ohio show that 238,406 votes were cast for Mr. Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State; 221,204 votes for Allen T. Wikoff, Republican; and 7,315 for John R. Buchtel, Prohibitionist, for the same position. Bell's official majority over Wikoff is 17,202 votes. The official majorities in the several Congressional districts of the State are as follows:

First District—Saylor, Dem. 2,314
Second District—Banning, Dem. 1,535
Third District—Savage, D. M. 1,162
Fourth District—McMahon, D. M. 1,099
Fifth District—Rice, Dem. 5,199
Sixth District—Hurd, Dem. 1,787
Seventh District—Neal, Dem. 2,225
Eighth District—Lawrence, Rep. 3,778
Ninth District—Popperton, Dem. 428
Tenth District—Foster, Rep. 160
Eleventh District—Vance, Dem. 1,942
Twelfth District—Long term, Walling, Dem. 3,918
Short term, Finch, Dem. 4,589
Thirteenth District—Southard, Dem. 4,951
Fourteenth District—Cowan, Dem. 5,180
Fifteenth District—Van Vorhes, Rep. 999
Sixteenth District—Danford, Rep. 1,236
Seventeenth District—Woodworth, Rep. 278
Eighteenth District—Monroe, Rep. 2,134
Nineteenth District—Garfield, Rep. 6,346
Twentieth District—Payne, Dem. 2,519

It will be remembered that there was no choice for Congressman in the Second Vermont District (Poland's) at the September election, a majority being necessary to elect. A second trial is to take place November 3, when whoever gets the most votes will win. Although Judge Poland has formally withdrawn, he is reported to be hard at work in a private way; but the prospect is that Mr. Dennison will be chosen. The official vote on State officers in Indiana, at the recent election, is as follows: Secretary of State—Curry, Republican, 164,955; Neff, Democrat, 182,073; Bowles, Independent, 15,755; Stout, Independent, 2,981. Auditor—Wildman, Republican, 165,263; Henderson, Democrat, 181,322; Prescott, Independent, 19,053. Treasurer—Glover, Republican, 164,971; Shaw, Democrat, 181,330; Bennett, Independent, 19,025. Attorney-General—Denny, Republican, 166,153; Buskirk, Democrat, 178,559; Beele, Independent, 18,584. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Bloss, Repub-

lican, 164,952; Smart, Democrat, 180,985; Graham, Independent, 18,844. Judge of the Supreme Court—Osborne, Republican, 165,716; Broole, Democrat and Independent, 198,080. The official returns of the election in Ohio show that fourteen Democrats and six Republicans are elected to Congress, while the Democratic majority on the State ticket is a little over seventeen thousand.

The communists of Chicago have nominated a full Congressional, county and city ticket.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington states that intimate friends of the President say he has made no allusion whatever to them concerning the question of a third term, nor is it known that any one has mentioned the subject to him, or that he has in any way expressed himself in such manner as to incline them to believe he has aspirations in that direction. They further remark that, although much has been said and written upon the subject, the question has not come to him in a form requiring a reply, and therefore any utterances he might make would not only be gratuitous and intrusive, but contrary to usage.

General.

THE New York World asserts that out of every one hundred Mongolians who come to the United States twenty-five are criminals.

It is probable that the Emperor of Brazil will visit this country during the centennial.

THE Episcopal General Convention, in session at New York, has refused to confirm Dr. Seymour as Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois. The State Prisons of New York and other States are literally "running over." There are at present 1,398 convicts in the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet.

A DANGEROUS rock has been discovered in the Atlantic ocean, about 550 miles east of New York, lying in the track of our commerce with Europe. It is supposed that some of the ocean steamers that have been lost without leaving any trace of their fate have been wrecked upon this reef.

THE crops throughout Europe have been abundant, and there has been a slight decline in the price of breadstuffs. When winter sets in the London dealers anticipate a slight improvement in prices, as shipments from the United States will be checked.

Foreign.

It is proposed to create an advisory parliament in Alsace and Lorraine, the province of which shall be to recommend legislation to the German Parliament suitable to the wants of those provinces. Rio Janeiro advices from Buenos Ayres state that in an engagement between the troops and the insurgents, the latter were defeated and their commander, Placa, taken prisoner. A RECENT gale on the northern coast of England and Scotland caused serious loss to life and property. The formation of a corps of Irish rifle volunteers is being agitated, and there has been an extensive demonstration in its favor in Ireland. A strong effort is being made to obtain consent of the government to the plan.

REINFORCEMENTS of troops from Spain continue to arrive in Cuba. Garibaldi has accepted the nomination as a candidate for Parliament from Rome, stipulating that he is to attend the Chamber only when he thinks his presence necessary. Six fishermen were drowned off Lowestoft, England, during the recent gale. Thus far eighty-one of the French Council-General have chosen their Presidents. Of this number fifty-two are Conservatives, and forty-nine Republicans—a Conservative gain of six. Nena Sahib, the famous leader in the Sepoy rebellion, has at length been captured in the interior of India. Prince Charles Bonaparte has been elected President of the Council-General of Corsica. M. Magne, late French Minister of Finance, has been granted a pension of 6,000 francs.

It is reported from Spain that the Madrid government has sent \$5,000,000 for distribution among Carlist chiefs, for the purpose of terminating the war. The English ship Majie, from Dundee for Rangoon, was wrecked in the Hebrides during a late gale, and twenty-four persons on board drowned. The Turks in Montenegro continue their outrages on the Christians. They have killed eight Montenegrins and some Saxon residents in the neighborhood of Podgoriza, and burned a village. It is asserted that the government of France has confidentially informed Russia of its readiness, upon certain conditions, to support Russia on the Eastern questions. Advices from the Argentine States represent the condition of affairs as gloomy. The government troops were joining the insurgents in great numbers.

BRAZIL declines to enter into reciprocal trading relations with Canada. Kullmann, who attempted to kill Prince Bismarck several months ago, has been unable to procure counsel, and the Ultramontanists are much excited at the cowardice and subservency of the bar in his district. The trial will take place at Wurzburg, which is a center of Ultramontanist influence. A dispatch from the Imperial Colonial Minister says it has been decided that certificates of naturalization granted in the United Kingdom do not confer upon an alien any right or privilege in the British colonies. It is rumored at Paris that Duke de Broglie will shortly return to the cabinet. The London Times correspondent at Bombay telegraphs that it is estimated that 2,000 persons were killed in the town and district of Midnapore during the recent cyclone.

A DISPATCH to the London Times explains how the Carlists obtain their supplies, and from the account it is evident that great injustice has been done to France. The supplies have uniformly come from Liverpool, Hamburg, and Antwerp, and have been delivered to the Carlists through Spanish, not French ports. James Stephens, formerly Head-Center of the Fenians in the United States, has written a letter declining a national subscription for his benefit. An abbe is on trial in Moscow for forgeries to the amount of \$400,000. The case causes a profound sensation in Russia. The people of Paris will soon present Queen Victoria with an illuminated address,

thanking England for the manifestations of sympathy at the conclusion of the siege.

THE brig Laphema, from Liverpool for Baltimore, picked up from a raft five persons belonging to the steamship Mary, which foundered while on the voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad. It is probable that, with the exception of the five persons above mentioned and two landed at Falmouth, all on board the Mary are lost. Insanity will be the plea in Kuhlman's defense. Austria, Russia and Germany have agreed to make commercial conventions with the Danubian principalities of Turkey. The Marquis of Queensbury, son of the Marchioness of that name who distinguished herself by her sympathy with the Fenian cause, has gone to Spain to offer his sword to Don Carlos.

Trials of a Ticket-Seller.

"Ticket to New York," said Pat, the other day, at the Providence railroad station.

"By the Shore Line?" inquired the ticket clerk, who always wants to be certain with this class of customers.

"Shure line? Faix I do, and mighty shure too, for I want to see me brother Dennis in Worcester, shure, an the way."

"That's not the Shore Line. You want to go to the station on Albany street."

"Divil a bit do I want to go to any station. Faix, I was in a station all night for givin' an omadahn a black eye that was blackguardin' me, jist."

"You don't understand. The Shore Line don't go to Worcester."

"Augh, bother that! Me brother towld me the train was always shure to go to Worcester, and I want the shure train."

"No, no!" said the clerk, laughing. "This train does not run to Worcester, this is the Shore—S-h-o-r-e—L-i-n-e—on shore. You understand what coming on shore is, don't you?"

"Coming ashore, is it? An' is it laughin' ye are becase ye think I'm jist ashore, and I a votin' more than a dozen times wid the byes of the owld sixt since I set me fut in Ameriky?"

"I tell you this train does not run to Worcester."

"Don't it? Bead, perhaps it walks there thin, for I've heard av things bein' slow and shure."

"If you want to go to New York by way of Worcester—"

"I don't want to go any by way, avic; it's the shure way, I towld ye and stop at Worcester."

"This road don't stop at Worcester, I tell you; it goes to New York."

"An' Worcester is betwene Boston an' New York?"

"Yes, but not on this road."

"Augh! go away wid ye! Give me me ticket, and let me go. Faix, I'll stop if the road don't."

"There's a ticket for New York," said the clerk, "but you can't stop at Worcester with it, mind that."

"Shure I do," said Pat, passing over his currency. "Faix, I've no desire to shtop at Worcester wid it. Shure, I'll leave it wid some gentleman in the car till I return."

The case was hopeless, and the ticket-seller was obliged to let Pat go, but could not help but smile at the task the conductor had in prospect.

Politeness Extraordinary.

When the "Te Deum" for the victory was celebrated, Thiers and MacMahon both attended the solemn ceremony in the church at Versailles. Two arm-chairs had been placed near the high altar, one for Madame the wife of the Marshal, the other for Mme. Thiers, wife of the President of the Republic. Mme. MacMahon, born Duchess of Castree, understood her position, and, knowing that the right is the place of honor, modestly seated herself on the left. While the Duchess was still kneeling, Mme. Thiers arrived.

"Dear Madame, your chair is on the other side!"

"You are too good, Madame! Really I cannot consent."

"Take it, I beg!"

"Since you desire it; but really you embarrass me!" And Mme. MacMahon rose from her knees and betook herself to the right and continued her prayers, while Mme. President Thiers knelt ostentatiously at the left. The ceremony upon Mme. MacMahon expressed her acknowledgments for the courtesy of Mme. Thiers.

"You have nothing to thank me for," the latter replied. "You did not know, of course, that when I came in you were occupying my place!"

"Your place! On the left, Mme. President?"

"Certainly, Mme. Marshale. The Queens of France always placed themselves at the left of the altar. It was the only place, indeed, where the Queen did not seat herself on the right; it is so in order that the Queen might be first under the hand of the Bishop as he turns to give the benediction."

The gratitude of Mme. MacMahon, born a Castree, for this lesson in royal etiquette which the daughter of M. Dosne had condescended to give her, may be imagined.—Galaxy.

A SINGULAR and affecting trait is recorded of the bison when young. Whenever a cow bison falls by the hand of the hunter, and happens to have a calf, the helpless creature, instead of attempting to escape, stays by its fallen dam, with many expressions of strong affection. The mother being secured, the hunter makes no attempt on the calf, because this is unnecessary, but proceeds to cut up the carcass; and then, laying it on his horse, he returns home, followed by the young one, which thus instinctively follows the remains of its parent. A hunter once rode into the town of Cincinnati, between the Miamis, followed in this manner by three calves, all of which had just lost their dams.

Recollections of a Dentist's Shop.

Mark Twain, in his new book about England, tells how he had the toothache one night in London, and gives some pleasing recollections of the dentist's shop which he was wont to patronize when he lived in Elmira. He says: "One night that tooth did jump, and every time it jumped it raised my head right off the pillow. How I did lie awake and think about that dentist's shop in Elmira, where I had been under torture so many times—of those pretty dental instruments, so polished and so cold! How I did long to lay my cheek against one—one of those short, thick, heavy, twisted chaps, with the bow-legged, fluted, and curved handles and short hawk-bill jaws! How I reveled in delight at the thought of having such a thing clutch my refractory tooth, and 'yank it!' With what pleasurable emotions came crowding into my mind the recollections of that dentist and his room and its fixtures—his big easy chair, with the pretty, white-curtained window before it, and the nice, big, red glass spittoon to the left, with the hole in the bottom, and the bits of wet cotton and the bright pieces of gold and streams of blood-stained saliva on the sides. And then the pretty little bureau with the bottles on the top, and the little yellow drawers which he jerks out so gently when seeking for some new and more delicate instrument of torture. And then the beautiful little round, velvet-covered stand on the gas fixture, covered with the nice drills and pretty files, and the lovely little crowbars with the stained ivory handles, and the long steel crochet-needle with which he hunts for new cavities, and the little round pasteboard box full of gold 'plugs,' and the dirty little napkin and the rubber ball syringe, and the singular smell of his thumb, and all that! Oh, how nice!"

Lime Water for Burns.

A correspondent of the New York Sun writes to that journal that the readiest and most useful remedy for scalds and burns is an embrocation of lime water and linseed oil. These simple agents combined form a thick, cream-like substance, which effectually excludes the air from the injured parts, and allays the inflammation almost instantly. He mentions a case where a child fell backward into a bath-tub of boiling water, and was nearly flayed from her neck to below her hips. Her agonies were indescribable; but her clothing being gently removed, and the lime and oil preparation quickly spread over the injured surface, she was sound asleep in five minutes. Subsequently the parts were carefully washed with warm milk and water three times a day, the oil dressing renewed, and the little patient rapidly recovered. Though all the scalded skin came off, she did not have a scar. This remedy leaves no hard coat or dry on the sores, but softens the parts, and aids nature to repair the injury in the readiest and most expeditious manner.

MORE ABOUT CREMATION. — A pig, weighing 164 pounds, having been reduced to four pounds weight of cinders in two hours, by a cremation process, the invention of a German, the apparatus has been favorably reported upon by Prof. Hein, of Zurich, who has, it seems, been deputed to attend experiments on the cremation of bodies at Dresden. The temperature reached was from 600 to 800 degrees.

THE coastwise trade of the United States, during the last fiscal year, was about two and one-half times greater than the foreign trade.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES—Dressed	7 1/2 @ 12 1/2
COTTON	14 1/2 @ 15
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00 @ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 03 @ 1 04
No. 1 Spring	1 15 @ 1 21
CORN	85 @ 87
OATS	53 @ 58
RYE	94 @ 98
PORK—New Mess	19 37 @
LARD—Steam	13 1/2 @ 14
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 6 75
Choice Natives	5 75 @ 6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 40 @ 5 75
Cows and Heifers	4 50 @ 5 00
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common	2 00 @ 2 75
HOGS—Live	5 00 @ 6 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @ 7 25
Red Winter	6 10 @ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	89 @ 90
No. 2 Spring	83 @ 84 1/2
No. 3 Spring	79 @ 80
CORN—No. 2	69 @ 70 1/2
OATS—No. 2	47 @ 47 1/2
RYE—No. 2	82 @ 85
BARLEY—No. 2	1 16 @ 1 17
BUTTER—Choice	35 @ 39
EGGS—Fresh	19 @ 20
PORK—Mess	19 25 @ 19 37 1/2
LARD	12 1/2 @ 13
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 08 @ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	70 @ 72
OATS—No. 2	48 @ 50
RYE—No. 2	78 @ 80
PORK—Mess	20 50 @
LARD	11 @ 12
HOGS	5 00 @ 6 00
CATTLE	3 50 @ 4 00
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	91 @ 92
No. 2	84 @ 85
CORN—No. 2	80 @ 82
OATS—No. 2	40 @ 46
RYE	86 @ 88
BARLEY—No. 2	1 12 @ 1 18
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—White	@
CORN	75 @ 80
OATS	50 @ 55
RYE	92 @ 95
PORK—Mess	19 00 @ 19 50
LARD	12 1/2 @ 13
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 08 @ 1 09
Amber Michigan	1 02 @ 1 04
CORN	72 @ 75
OATS	49 @ 51
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—Extra	1 16 @ 1 18
Amber	1 04 @ 1 05
CORN	81 @ 82
OATS	50 @ 51
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 08 @ 1 09
No. 2 Red	1 02 @ 1 04
CORN	80 @ 81
OATS	52 @ 55

Romeo by Another Name in Pennsylvania.

Two farmers living on adjoining farms in Girard Township, Erie county, have for years been unfriendly on account of the disagreement about the line fence which separated their lands both claiming the ten feet which was formerly the lane running between the two places. Their children have grown up inheriting their parents' animosity, and their eldest sons have several times been summoned as witnesses in lawsuits which have grown out of this difficulty. The case had been a sort of suit in chancery, having run on from year to year, both men spending their money in lawyers' fees without any legal conclusion.

About a year ago the two farmers awoke one Monday morning to find that each had lost a child,—one his youngest son and the other his only daughter. Like the houses of Montague and Capulet in "Romeo and Juliet," the scions of the two rival houses had secretly cherished a fondness for one another, and, knowing the feud between the families, without divulging their passions or intention, they met clandestinely, and carried into effect an elopement.

A week passed, at the end of which the father of the runaway daughter was called on to go to Erie to attend again to the everlasting lawsuit. He went in early to the office of the lawyer, and, taking up one of his weekly papers, read the marriage notice of Emma. It was a terrible blow, and he went out into the yard to try and walk off his excitement. All that passed through the old gentleman's mind is not known, but there seemed to be a desperate struggle within, which resulted in his returning to the lawyer's office and postponing the business. Then he drove directly to his farm and had a long private interview with his wife; then he did what he had not done for twenty years—went over and called on his enemy. He was found sick, having been confined to his room since the abandonment of his favorite son. But the two farmers met, and both for a few minutes stood face to face in profound silence.

At length the father of Emma spoke: "I have come to settle the dispute; let the children have the lot on either side of the lane, and I will build them a house."

"And I will furnish it." So the recreant children were sent for and forgiven, and came home to receive their parents' blessing. And now there are no more lawyers for the two farmers, but each has faithfully fulfilled his contract in regard to his house and furniture.—*Beaver (Pa.) Argus.*

The Koumis Cure for Consumption.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Samara, on the Volga, says: "It has long been known that the Tartar tribes inhabiting what is generally known as Independent Tartary (no longer, however, since Gen. Kaufmann's visit, particularly independent), and nomad tribes scattered over its northern frontiers, the Turkomans and the Kirghis, as well as other tribes more or less akin to these, such as the half-nomad Bashkirs of Orenberg, all used fermented mare's milk, which they called Koumis, not only as a beverage, but as a substantial portion of their daily food. It was reported to combine the nourishing properties of milk with the invigorating qualities of alcohol; indeed, among its other virtues, it was said to exhilarate and intoxicate. It came into the heads of some Russian medical men, of whom, I believe, Dr. Portnikoff, of Samara, to have been one of the first, that this koumis might possibly possess medical properties as well. It was observed that consumption and its cognate disorders were unknown among the tribes who habitually drank koumis. Starting from this observation, experiments were made on the *villa corpora* of consumptive patients, and with highly beneficial results. Upon this Dr. Portnikoff started a koumis establishment at Samara. Its situation offered him many advantages. In the first place, from its position on the Volga, it was at least approachable, whereas Orenberg, the nearest spot where koumis could be said to be indigenous, was the *ultima thule* of the civilized world. This new establishment on the Volga was the means, therefore, of pushing the koumis outposts 300 miles westward. In the next place it was observed that the pasturage at Samara was similar to that of Orenberg. It is supposed that the virtue of koumis consists in a great measure in the rich quality of the mare's milk, which again is dependent, not only on the race of mares, but on the pasturage on which they are fed. All these are propositions which are more or less vehemently affirmed and denied by the different camps into which koumis connoisseurs are divided."

THE REMINGTON REVOLVER.—The name of Remington is known the world over as that of the inventor and manufacturer of the famous Remington printing press, the Remington rifle, and the Remington sewing machine. The name has recently acquired fresh fame in connection with the Remington revolver, one of the most effective weapons ever invented—as superior to Colt's as the latter is to the old-fashioned blunderbuss. This pistol, elegantly nickel-plated, and accompanied by 100 cartridges, is being given away to canvassers for THE CHICAGO LEDGER. Send seven names and \$10 to the LEDGER Company, Chicago, and procure a Remington revolver for nothing.

An exchange has an acquaintance who remarks that he has often heard the proverb, "A friend in need is a friend indeed," but he says he can't see where the laugh comes in. He has a friend in need who is always borrowing money of him.

The Warmth of Clothing.

The London *Medical Record* says that Dr. Von Pettenkofer, in a careful study of this subject recently published, has pointed out that the permeability of stuffs to air is a condition of their warmth. Of equal surfaces of the following materials, he found that they were permeated by the following relative quantities of air, the most porous flannel, such as is used ordinarily for clothing, being taken at 100; flannel, 100; linen of medium fineness, 58; silk, 40; buckskin, 58; tanned leather, 1; chamois leather, 51. Hence, if the warmth of clothing depend upon the degree in which it keeps out the air from our bodies, then glove-knit must be 100 times warmer than flannel, which every one knows is not the fact. The whole question, then, is resolved into that of ventilation. If several layers of the same material be placed together, and the air be allowed to permeate through them, the ventilation through the second layer is not much less than through the first, since the meshes of the two form a system of continuous tubes of uniform diameter, and the rapidity of the movement of the air through these is affected merely by the resulting friction. Through our clothing, then, there passes a stream of air, the amount of which, as in ventilation, depends upon the size of the meshes, upon the difference of temperature between the external and internal atmosphere, and upon the velocity of the surrounding air. Our clothing, then, is required not to prevent the admission of the air, but to regulate the same so that our nervous system shall be sensible of no movement in the air. Further, our clothes, at the same time, regulate the temperature of the contained air, as it passes through them, so that the temperature of the air between the clothing and the surface of our body averages 84 deg. to 86 deg. Fahrenheit. The hygroscopic property of different material used for clothing essentially modifies their functions. This property varies with the different materials; wool, for instance, takes up more water than linen, while the latter takes up and gives off its watery contents more rapidly than the former. The more the air is displaced by water from the clothes, the less will be their power of retaining the heat; in other words, they will conduct the heat more rapidly, and hence we are quickly chilled by wet garments.

The Sesaroch.

The Russians, it is said, have adopted a new shell which, from its formidable character, according to recent experiments, is attracting much attention on the part of military authorities. The following description of the new projectile is going the rounds of the scientific press. It is well known that the ordinary elongated bolt will not permit of a ricochet fire, and as this species of firing is very effective against masses of troops, the loss is a matter of considerable moment. The sesaroch, as the new projectile is called, is either a percussion or a time shell, combined with a shot. The latter ricochets beyond the point of explosion of the bursting charge. The shell portion is a simple iron cylinder, to one end of which is secured by a thin sheet of lead a spherical shot. On leaving the gun the combined projectile acts like an ordinary elongated shell, but as soon as the explosion of the charge takes place the cylinder flies to pieces, while the shot, impelled with the additional velocity ricochets for hundreds of feet ahead. In firing at batteries it is claimed that the double effect of this projectile comes into excellent use, as the shell might be exploded among the guns, while the ball would strike far in the rear among the reserves; or while the shell might burst in the front rank of an advancing column, the ball would continue its course through several succeeding columns.

Corn in England.

The N. Y. *Tribune* contains the following: It would be strange indeed if we should be indebted to England for a variety of corn hardly enough to resist severe frosts. A statement is, however, published in the English papers that "Cobbett's thousand-fold acclimated Indian corn" has been successfully adapted to the cool and variable climate of England, in which heretofore our corn could not be grown or ripened. William Cobbett will be remembered as the English Liberal agitator who for some time had his residence upon Long Island. His son, William Cobbett, has long been endeavoring to introduce the growth of corn into England, and now it seems he claims to have succeeded. We learn that upwards of three acres of this acclimated corn is now growing at Hounslow, near London, and that it has successfully withstood some severe frosts with great hardihood, and is now very promising. If our neighbors in the East have really produced a frost-proof corn so prolific as it is made to appear by the sounding title given to it, and which we have quoted, it will go to shake our faith in our permanent dependence upon Europe as a market for our surplus crop of this cereal, and, on the contrary, cause us to look thither for a supply of seed of so valuable a plant. But we are somewhat doubtful as to the truth of this statement.

APROROS of the increasing use of carrier-pigeons for press purposes in Europe, an English paper records a case of interest. An ocean humming bird, of great docility, intelligence and spirit, has been found in Iceland, which flies at the meteor-like speed of 150 miles an hour. A pair of these birds, whose present home is in Kent, within ten miles of London, recently carried dispatches from Paris to their home in one hour and a quarter. They do the distance from that to London in a quarter of an hour, including delivery of their dispatch.

Don't—Please, Don't.

Don't tell the little one, who may be slightly willful, that "the black man will come out of the dark cellar and carry it off if it does not mind." Don't create a needless fear to go with the child through all the stages of its existence.

Don't tell the little five-year-old Jimmy "the school ma'am will cut off his ears"—"pull out his teeth"—"tie him up"—or any of the horrible stories that are commonly presented to the childish imagination. Think you the little one will believe anything you tell him after he becomes acquainted with the gentle teacher who has not the least idea of putting these terrible threats into execution?

Don't tell the children they must not drink tea because it will make them black, while you continue the use of it daily. Your example is more to them than precept; and while your face is as fair as a June morning they will scarcely credit the oft-told tale. Either give up drinking the pleasant beverage or give your children a better reason for its non-use.

Don't tell them that they must not eat sugar or sweetmeats, because it will rot their teeth. Pure sugar does not cause the teeth to decay; and sugar with fruits is nutritious and healthy, notwithstanding the "old saw" to the contrary. The case of city children is often cited as if the cause of their pale faces and slight constitution were an over amount of sweetmeats with their diet, when the actual cause is want of pure air and proper exercise.

Don't tell the sick one that the medicine is not bad to take, when you can hardly keep your own stomach from turning "inside out" at the smell of it. Better by far to tell him the simple truth, that it is disagreeable, but necessary for his health, and you desire him to take it at once. Ten to one he will swallow it with half the trouble of coaxing and worry of words, and love you better for your firm, decided manner.

Don't teach the children by example to tell white lies to each other and to their neighbors. Guard your lips and bridle your tongue if you desire to have the generation truthful. Truthfulness is one of the foundation stones of heaven. Remember the old, old Book says, "no liar" shall enter within the gates of the beautiful city. There is no distinction between white lies and those of a darker hue. The falsehood is an untruth, whether the matter be great or small.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Sunlight for the Sick.

Dr. Wm. H. Hammond, in discussing the sanitary influence of light, observes that the effects of deficient light upon the inmates of hospital wards and sick chambers have frequently come under his special notice; that most physicians know how carefully the attendants upon the sick endeavor to exclude every ray of light from the apartment, and even some members of the profession are singularly assiduous in this respect; but that the practice, except in some cases of actual disorder of the brain and other parts of the nervous system, is pernicious, admits of no question. During the late civil war Dr. H. visited a camp and hospital in West Virginia, in consequence of information received that the sickness and mortality there prevailing were unaccountably great, and he made a minute examination into all the circumstances connected with the situation of the camp, the food of the men, etc. Among other peculiarities he found the sick crowded into a small room, from which the light was excluded by blinds of India-rubber cloth. The patients were as effectually bleached as is celery by the earth being heaped up around it; pale, bloodless, ghost-like looking forms, they seemed to be scarcely mortal. Convalescence was, under such circumstances, according to Dr. Hammond, almost impossible, and his belief was that many of the men had died, who, had they been subjected to the operation of the simplest laws of nature, would have recovered.

The Religion of English Royalty.

Queen Victoria is the legal head of the Episcopal Church of England and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. When she is in England her Presbyterianism is technically called "dissent," and when in Scotland her Episcopalianism there becomes "dissent." She has a morbid hatred of ritualism. The Prince of Wales is inclined to ritualistic ceremonies, while his eldest sister, the Princess of Germany, is a Lutheran; his brother-in-law, Lord Lorne, is a Presbyterian; another brother-in-law, the Prince Imperial of Prussia, is a Protestant Lutheran; a sister-in-law, the Duchess of Edinburgh, is a Greek Catholic; her husband is a Low Church Episcopalian; the other brothers and sisters are Episcopalians and Presbyterians by turn, their particular creed depending upon their residence. The Princess of Wales clings to the faith she was taught in Denmark.

SWITZERLAND.—Recent statistics show that of 485,000 households of Switzerland, 465,000 possess landed property, and of the entire population of 2,400,000, about 500,000 only have no landed possessions. About one person in twenty lives by alms, while in England there is one to every eight, and in France one to every nine. The great majority of the people live by agriculture, but the exports nevertheless amount to \$58,000,000 annually above home consumption. The three Protestant cantons are richer than the ten or twelve Roman Catholic cantons.

A PERSON in Hardwick, Mo., displayed the following inscription on his fence: "Nobuddy hitch to hosses to this fens."

Naming Children.

* A child has a right to his individuality, to be himself and no other; to maintain against the world the divine fact for which he stands. And before this fact father, mother, instructor should stand reverently; seeking rather to understand and interpret its significance than to wrest it from its original purpose. It is not necessarily to be inscribed with the family name, nor written over with the family traditions. Nature delights in surprises, and will not guarantee that the children of her poets shall sing, nor that every Quaker baby shall take kindly to drab-color, or have an inherent longing for a scoop-bonnet or a broad-brimmed hat.

In the very naming of a child his individuality should be recognized. He should not be invested with the cast-off cognomen of some dead ancestor of historical celebrity, a name musty as the grave-clothes of the original wearer—dolefully redolent of old associations—a ghostly index finger forever pointing to the past. Let it be something fresh; a new name standing for a new fact, the suggestion of a history yet to be written, a prophecy to be fulfilled. The ass was well enough clothed in his own russet, but when he would put on the skin of the lion every attribute became contemptible. Commonplace people slip easily through the world, but when we find them heralded by great names we resent the incongruity, and insist upon making them less than they are. George Washington selling peanuts, Julius Caesar as a bootblack, and Virgil a vender of old clothes, make but a sorry figure. Leave to the dead kings their purple and ermine, to the poets their laurels, and to the heroes of the earth sole possession of the names they have rendered immortal.

Let the child have a name that does not mean too much at the outset, but which he can fill with his individuality, and make by-and-by to stand for exactly the fact that he is.—*Victoria Magazine.*

An Earthquake Experience.

A lady correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, writing from Callao, gives as follows her first experience of an earthquake shock: "Night before last we were having a very restless night; could not get to sleep. About 12 o'clock Belle awoke, her big eyes wide open, and a few moments after a low, underground thunder came rolling toward us. H sprang up and said 'earthquake,' but there was no need of being informed, for it was unmistakable. I jumped from my bed and cried, 'O, my God!' By the time we were fairly up, the house was convulsed with the demoniac shake. I had but one idea in my head; it had been told me a few nights before to keep my slippers always by the bedside. I had neglected to do so, and in the frenzy of fright I could only cry out, 'Oh, where are my slippers?' B., who lay in her little bed quite composed, not appreciating the danger, told me just where they were. My hands were cold and clammy, and I was truly beside myself. I cannot describe an earthquake in a manner that you could comprehend. They are neither sublime nor grand, but terrible and demoniacal. This one lasted about fifteen or sixteen seconds, yet it aroused sensations that I did not get over for twenty-four hours. All night I was trying to realize that God had anything to do with a terror so horrible."

Velocity of Thought.

The velocity of thought is commonly regarded as unsurpassed in nature, a notion which is well illustrated by the phrase "quick as thought," so frequently used to express the utmost conceivable rapidity of action. But Mr. George F. Bodwell, in an extremely suggestive paper on the perception of the invisible, lately printed in *Macmillan's Magazine*, points out that "quick as thought" is not nearly so "quick as lightning;" for while, according to Sir Charles Wheatstone, a flash of lightning lasts only the one thousandth part of a second, the experiments of Donders show that it takes about one twenty-sixth part of a second to think. We believe, however, that the experiments made by Prof. Ogden N. Root, of Columbia College, New York, during a thunder-storm in August, 1870, showed that the duration of the flashes of lightning then seen was twice as great as Sir Charles Wheatstone's result—or, in round numbers, the five hundredth part of a second.

BIG HOME STRETCH.—"I conversed," says a writer, "with a racist to-day. He told me how he won a race in New Haven. For four weeks he mixed soft rubber with the horse's oats, and every day he hitched that horse to a post and opened a blue-cotton umbrella in his face, making him pull pack, stretching his neck awfully. Then when he shut his umbrella the horse would stop pulling, and his neck would resume its original length. He got the horse's neck very elastic, and on the day of the race, as his and other horses were on the home-stretch, side by side, just at the finish, the driver struck this man's horse a blow behind his ears, and his neck shot out almost a rod, winning the race by a neck. It is said to be the biggest home stretch on record."

MR. BENNETT, of the *Herald*, having offered to pay one-fourth the cost of an expedition to discover the North Pole, on condition that the rest of the press throughout the country should pay the other three-fourths, Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "raises" Mr. Bennett, and offers to give a million dollars for a Polar expedition, provided every editor in the country will add a thousand dollars to the fund.

TYING HER BONNET UNDER HER CHIN.

BY NOBA FREERY.

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied her raven ringlet in;
But not alone in the silken anara
Did she catch her lovely floating hair,
For, tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

They were strolling together up the hill,
Where the wind comes blowing merry and chill
And it blew the curls, a frolicsome race,
All over the cheeks of the prettiest girl
Till, scolding and laughing, she tied them in,
Under her beautiful dimpled chin.

And it blew a color, bright as the bloom
Of the pinkest fuchsia's tawny plume,
All over the cheeks of the prettiest girl
That ever imprisoned a romping curl,
Or, tying her bonnet under her chin,
Tied a young man's heart within.

Steeper and steeper grew the hill;
Madder, merrier, chillier still
The western wind blew down, and played
The wildest tricks with the little maid,
As, tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

O western wind, do you think it was fair
To play such tricks with her floating hair?
To gladden, gleefully, do your best
To blow her against the young man's breast,
Where he as gladly folded her in,
And kissed her mouth and her dimpled chin?

Ah! Ellery Vane, you little thought
An hour ago, when you besought
This country lass to walk with you,
After the sun had dried the dew,
What perilous danger you'd be in,
As she tied her bonnet under her chin.

Humor.

FOUL play—Cock fighting.
CANON law—Touch and go.
COAL heaps—The black hills.
THE mosquito's note is always protested.
THE foundry for casting shadows is the sun.

A MIEN advantage—A superiority in appearance.

A BUSINESS note; Paper mills are running on reduced time and paper on extended time.

A VERY fat English lady boasted that she had brought her husband £20,000. "Well, you look it!" replied her friend.

DR. AYER, of Lowell, will leave his handsome daughter \$2,000,000 in greenbacks, and there's a sugar-coated pill worth taking.

AN Eastern paper tells what "a brutal stepfather of Cincinnati" did. We have heard, ere yet, of city fathers, but never before knew of a city with a stepfather.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ONE of the "Black Crook" ballet girls fell on the foot-lights at Sacramento, a few evenings since, but escaped burning from the fact that she had nothing on which would take fire.

"BIDDY," said a lady, "step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning." In a few minutes Biddy returned with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy-two years, seven months, and two days old that morning.

AN ostentatious undertaker of Troy, having charge of an aristocratic funeral lately, mounted the altar steps and delivered the following address: "Ladies and gentlemen will please keep their seats till the corpse passes out."

A SABBATH-SCHOOL teacher in an adjoining town asked one of her scholars what animals Noah took into the ark, to which she received the very prompt reply: "The leopard, the shepherd, the bob-tail monkey and the bear." Smart boy.

JONES is always finding out queer fellows. He found out a man the other day who was always unfair in all his remarks. The only way Jones could account for it was, that when the man was young he fell down on the sidewalk and knocked all his brains into one side of his head. Therefore he can't help being one-sided in his ideas.

A GENTLEMAN who had the curiosity to spend a dime in answering an advertisement which promised valuable advice for that amount, received by mail the following answer: "Friend, for ten cents postage, please find inclosed advice which may be of great value to you: As many persons are injured for weeks, months and years by the careless use of a knife, therefore, my advice is, when you use a knife always whittle from you."

PHILOSOPHY.

Alas! slack and wretched!
How short my cash is running;
I find I cannot make my way
By poetry and punning.
But poverty is not a crime,
And I am young and clever;
This kind of thing will end in time—
It can't go on forever.

My health is in a pretty state!
I'm something of a skeptic
Regarding the decrees of fate
(Which means that I'm dyspeptic).
But this may alter by-and-by;
Shall I despair? No, never.
I must in time get well or die;
It can't go on forever.

I love, and I must bear the woe
To which my folly dooms me;
She knows, but will not seem to know,
The passion that consumes me.
My heart is fettered in a chain
Impossible to sever;
'Twill break or struggle free again—
It can't go on forever.

AN invention is now on exhibition in Liverpool by which oil or glycerine is made to perform the functions of steam, by the same means—application of heat—which expands the oil placed in small cylinders, from which it is claimed a pressure of 10,000 pounds per square inch may be obtained without the danger of steam explosion, which prevents using a pressure of more than 200 pounds to the square inch generally. In this case an explosion would only crack the cylinder containing the oil, it is claimed. The application of this process has been made to a printing press and a punching and riveting machine, which are on exhibition.

THE suicides in Paris average ten a day.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	1 25	40
Beans, bushel	1 25	30
Butter, lb.	18	25
Clover seed, bushel	18	25
Eggs, dozen	18	25
Honey, lb.	18	25
Hay, ton	14	00
Hides, green, lb.	6	00
Maple sugar, lb.	0 75	1 00
Onions, bushel	0 75	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	50	55
Timothy Seed, bushel	50	55
Wool, lb.	6	00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed, lb.	8	00
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8	00
Lard, lb.	18	25
Pork, dressed, lb.	7	00
Smoked meat, lb.	7	00
Smoked ham, lb.	11	00
Smoked shoulders, lb.	8	00
Turkeys, lb.	8	00
Tallow, lb.	6	00

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	4 50	25 00
beach, dry	3 00	14 00
green	3 00	14 00
Hemlock Bark	4 50	25 00
Staves, white oak	13 00	14 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00	14 00
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50	25 00
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50	15 00
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00	16 00
Railroad ties	4 00	16 00

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Plumber Mills.")

Wheat, white, bushel	95	1 00
Corn, shelled, bushel	75	80
Oats, bushel	25	40
Buckwheat, bushel	80	85
Rye, bushel	80	85
Brn. ton	16	00
Feed, ton	13	00
Barley, 100 lb.	1 80	1 90
Middling, 100 lb.	1 75	1 80
Flour, 100 lb.	2 75	2 80
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00	7 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb.	3 00	3 00
Fine meal, 100 lb.	2 00	2 00

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF HOLLAND.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24	sch Hope	14 t-10 m lath.
" "	sch Spray	48 t-
" "	sch Banner	74 t-100 kegs beer.
" "	sch Tri Color	" "
" "	sch A. Plummer	87-
" "	sch Wollin	46 t-160 Hides.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24	sch Hope	700 lbs butter 150 doz eggs
" "	" "	340 bush potatoes 500 lbs barley 45
" "	" "	bush apples 550 cabbages 10 bush
" "	" "	onion 15 bush turnips 300 lbs b. w.
" "	" "	flour 4 bush peas.
" "	sch Spray	33 cds wood.
" "	sch Banner	36 cds wood 30 cds bark.
" "	sch Tri Color	25 m ft oak lumber.
" "	sch A. Plummer	24 m ft "
" "	sch Wollin	30 m ft lumber 57 bbls flour
" "	" "	21 cds slabs.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - EDITOR.

Saturday, October 31.

THE trial of Charles N. Dickinson, late Treasurer of the County of Ottawa, for the embezzlement of public moneys, came off on Monday and Tuesday of this week, and resulted in a *Not Guilty*. This verdict, which we must presume to have been honestly and impartially rendered by a jury of his peers, will undoubtedly strike the people and the tax-payers of this County as particularly singular, inasmuch as the deficiency in the County Treasury, and the exact amount thereof are well established facts, too well and too painfully known. The facts then, that there are several thousands of dollars taken from the public moneys of this County and used for other and unlawful purposes; that this money has never been returned and is to-day still missing or unreturned; and the verdict of this jury, telling us that the legal custodian of these moneys is "not guilty," necessarily raises the question: Who is it that stole this money, or reaped the benefit of the theft? for stealing it must be, as long as such and similar borrowing is not recognised by law. We had occasion to be present a few hours, during the trial of this case, and admit that it was rather painful to hear and see men dragged into this mire of fraud and corruption, whose previous reputation and present position should have been a guarantee to the contrary. It is not necessary for us to present the details of this *County steal*. The organization of a certain Publishing Company, its corps of officers and stockholders, the manner in which it conducted its finances, especially its receipts, the "when," and "how," and "by whom," the deficiency in the funds of that Publishing Company got mixed up with a surplus in the County Treasury, are facts which were to well surmised before the trial of this case, and needed only the "bringing out" in Court, in order to satisfy an inquiring and interested public. To what extent any and all of the men connected with this "scheme" are guilty, either as principals or abettors in countenancing this loan and not securing its return, is not for us to say. But this we do say: that inasmuch as by the trial of the Dickinson case, this late Grand Haven Publishing Company, as an organization, has become odious with the people, it behooves every honest man, whose name has been mentioned with it, to clear himself thereof before the people of this County, or else stand the natural consequences. Public opinion since this late revelation of facts has shifted the burden of proof. And it did not surprise us at all to learn how several of our prominent County politicians

had started out that same morning of the trial on a stumping tour, in the interest of the Republican party throughout this County, preferring to do this rather than to witness the trial of that same party for its local honesty and integrity, during the period it was represented by the men involved in this notorious scheme.

Who will be our next Circuit Judge? is a question which the Bar of this Circuit, composed of the Counties of Allegan and Ottawa have attempted to settle, resulting in the following: "At a bar meeting in Allegan, a unanimous recommendation was made asking the Governor to appoint Dan J. Arnold as Circuit Judge in place of John W. Stone resigned. Mr. Arnold has been a resident of this county for years, has been the senior member of the firm of Arnold & Stone, and is now a member of the law firm of Williams, Arnold & Padgugan; is a man of irreproachable character of sound legal judgment and will be impartial in his decisions. He has the confidence of the entire community. If the Governor wishes to make an appointment that will be an honor to him, he will certainly appoint Dan J. Arnold, as it would be acceptable to both Democrats and Republicans."—*Democrat*.

"A MEETING of the Bar of Ottawa County, was held on Wednesday evening, when it was decided to ask the appointment of H. C. Akely to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. J. W. Stone, as circuit judge in this district. The vote standing: for H. C. Akely, 9; E. Baxter 7. Full bar not present."—*Herald*.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Oct. 29, 1874.
Campbell Ira, Platt Emma J.
Clark T. J., Pomeroy H. C.
Dewale Clos, Ross J. F.
James Geo. A., Scarle Captain.
Miller Harrison, Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

Special Notices.

M. C. HOFFMAN, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, at Holland, Mich. Agent for the "American Insurance Company," of Chicago, and the "Fairfield," of Connecticut.

Special Notice.

The CITY DRUG STORE will be kept open on Sundays, until further notice is given.

HEBER WALSH, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

Just Received.

A large and choice stock of Fashionable Fall Dress Goods, Flannels, Furnishing Goods and Notions, which I offer *cheap* for Cash. Give me a call, and examine the stock. No trouble to show the goods. DANIEL BERTSCH.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 18, 1874.
N. B.—Come and examine those 50 cent Corsets.

To the traveling public, and those leaving for Grand Rapids on the afternoon train, we would state that BURGARD'S, 38 Pearl Street, is the best place for a meal, or a lunch, in Grand Rapids. Everything necessary for a first-class restaurant, is kept there and there is no unnecessary delay. Try and see. 115-

Every Person.

Man, woman, boy or girl should send at once for one of the Excelsior Stationery Packets, containing Note Paper, Envelopes, Pen Holder, Pencils, Pens, Blank Book, Blotter, Photographs, Tooth Picks, Perfume Sachet, Chinese Puzzle, and a fine piece of Ladies' or Gents' Jewelry. Try a Package. Price, post paid, 50 cents, or 3 for \$1. Agents Wanted. Address: J. CARTY BURROWS, 319 HARMONY ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subside, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, sprains, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The receipt is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for sprained or swollen horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use." Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, \$1.00. J. B. Rose & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only safe article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

New Advertisements.

DIJKEMA & BRO. Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. River Street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. The New Physiologist's Self-cure mailed upon receipt of 25 cents. Address M. & S. Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, which was made and executed by Arend Cloetingh, and Tryntje Cloetingh, his wife, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Arthur W. Currier and Theodore C. Putnam of the City of Grand Rapids, Kent County, State of Michigan, parties of the second part, on the twenty-second (22d) day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), which was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, on the seventh (7th) day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), at 8 o'clock A. M., on pages 624, 625, and 626, of Liber 'S' of Mortgages, in said office, by which default the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative, and on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of Three hundred twenty-two dollars and ninety cents (\$322.90) of principal and interest, together with an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars (\$30) as in said Mortgage stipulated and agreed for foreclosure said Mortgage, and the costs and charges of said foreclosure and sale, as also provided in said Mortgage; and no suit or proceedings, either in law or in equity, having been commenced for the foreclosure of said Mortgage, or the collection of the debt secured thereby, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said Mortgage on the eleventh (11) day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875), at two o'clock in the afternoon, of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Ottawa is holden, which said lands, and premises are described as follows, viz:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, more particularly known and described as follows, to-wit:—The South half (½) of lot number Two (2) in Block numbered sixty-six (66), in the City of Holland formerly known as the village of Holland, according to the recorded map of said city."

Dated the 17th day of October, A. D. 1874.
ARTHUR W. CURRIER and THEODORE C. PUTNAM, Mortgages.

H. D. POST, Attorney for Mortgagees.

CLOSING OUT!!

I intend to remove and will close out my entire stock of

JEWELRY AND PICTURES, Stationary and School Books.

Paper, Envelopes, Writing Books, Pens, Pencils, Albums, Diaries, Confectionary, Toys Etc.

For Cash—At Cost.

All those owing me are requested to come and settle. Parties having binding to do will please come soon.

I also offer a good Lot and Dwelling on South River Street. A. CLOETINGH.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 30, 1874.

H. MEENGES,

DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Lamps.

Vegetables in their Seasons.

Sole Agent in this City for the "Non-Explosive Lamps."

RIVER STREET. HOLLAND.

R. KANTERS,

DEALER IN STAVES, WOOD AND BARK.

I hereby give notice to all interested that during this season, I will pay the Highest Cash Price for White Oak Staves.

CASH ON DELIVERY!

I will also contract for future delivery, and am prepared to receive staves on any Dock on the Banks of Black Lake, and River or at any of the Railroad Stations. All correspondence by Mail will receive prompt attention. R. KANTERS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1, 1874. 115-1f

Challenge Washer. Best and cheapest, 50,000 sold. In use 10 years. Sent on trial anywhere. Return at our expense, if it fails to give entire satisfaction. Agent wanted. They average \$10 per day. Send for circular. N. W. Palmer & Co. Auburn, N. Y.

\$10. to \$1,000 — Invested in Stocks and gold pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars. Tumbidge & Co. Bankers, 2 Wall St., N. Y.

WANTED. Lady Agents in every City and Town in New England States. Exclusive territory given, sell at sight, \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed on commission or salary. Address: Ellis Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.

NOTICE!

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, of the "Holland Iron Company," held in the City of Holland on Thursday afternoon, September 10, 1874, it was unanimously resolved to make an assessment of two per cent on the capital stock of said company, and that the same be paid within thirty days at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. N. Kenyon. By order of the Board of Directors. H. WALSH, Secretary.

HOLLAND CITY, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker. HOLLAND, MICH.

Does a general Banking, E. change, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office. 105 1f

N. KENYON.

\$5 to \$200 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINTON & Co., Portland, Maine. 30-1y

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery.

Of the Most Approved Patterns; And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching, Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN, AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46 3/4 x 1y

BENSON & WADSWORTH.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies and Champagnes,

No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sole Agents in the United States for the Wine Houses of C. C. BENSON & CO., OF RHEIMS, COGNAC AND LONDON.

Benson's Fine Old Golden Grape Cognac is the finest Brandy ever exported from a French vineyard, and can be procured only from us. Champagnes, Sherries and Ports of the finest flavor, all from the houses of C. C. Benson & Co. Our goods are sold and delivered in their original packages as they left the vineyard in France, and guaranteed perfectly pure. PRICE LIST sent free on application. 115-1y

I WANT

Everybody who wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, GLASS, ETC., to call and examine my stock. The

Holland City White Lead is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors.

Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH, Druggist & Pharmacist.

46-1f

SLOOTER & HIGGINS

DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND

FLOUR & FEED.

8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the fact that we have opened, in LABARBE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Landeghe's) a FLOUR & FEED and GROCERY Store. We shall keep on hand everything that pertains to a complete Family Supply store.

Flour, Feed,

Hay, Grain,

and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 13, 1874. 108-1y

For a good bargain go to the Store of JOHN ROOST & SON, GENERAL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, Boots & Shoes, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, FLOUR AND FEED.

The highest price paid for BUTTER AND EGGS, in Trade or in Cash.

J. O. DOESBURG, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

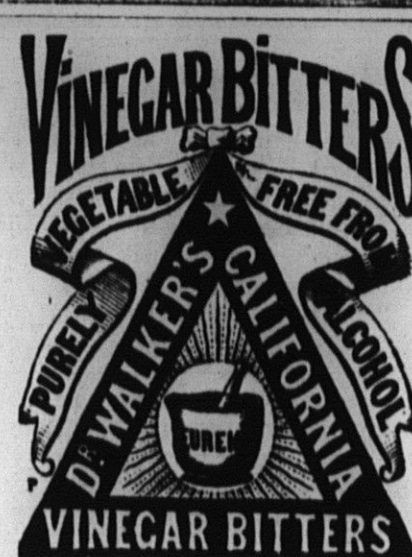
Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils.

Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.

Trusses, Chamom Skin, Counter, Cloth, Hair and Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market. A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG, HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874. 134-1f



Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonic," "Appetizers," "Stimulants," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Rheumatism or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Inter-mittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, such Diseases have been most successfully treated by the use of these Bitters, which are generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system by a timely use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters by disease. No system of medicine, no verminicides, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once a week.

Bilious, Remittent and Inter-mittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are clogged, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all such cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in cases of Eruptions and malignant fevers. Their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glasses. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

B. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS

GUN-SMITH.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public of Holland and vicinity that he has opened a shop for the repairing of

Guns, Sewing Machines, Etc.,

and all other repairs in that line, either of wood or metal.

For the present I have located my shop in the Blacksmith-shop of Mr. G. J. TE VAEWERK, opposite the new Flour-mill, Eighth street.

I also deal in second hand Sewing Machines, and parties wishing to make purchases, will do well to call and examine my stock.

F. VELKERS, HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 10, 1874. 139

CASH FOR WOOD.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION of the City of Holland wish to contract for wood for the Public Schools, during the coming winter.

Those having good wood to sell, cheap, will please apply to the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Hottings.

This is Registration-day.

The Odd Fellows Institute at Lansing is now completed, except painting.

A Fall pippin, a coal stove and a newspaper are not bad things to sit up with now.

Darwin's Darlings' is the name of a newly organized negro minstrel troupe at the West.

One crib of 24x50 feet, and 14 courses high, was successfully sunk on the North pier, Saturday night.

Maggie Mitchell's receipts for a three weeks' engagement at the Boston Theatre amounted to over \$27,000.

Four thousand naturalized voters, in New Orleans, have been disfranchised by a decision of Kellogg's Attorney General.

Judge Williams was here on Wednesday advocating his Congressional claims. He spoke in the school-house in the evening.

Montour, formerly private chaplain to Napoleon III, is dead. He has bequeathed 150,000 francs to the Prince Imperial and the same amount to the Pope.

Mr. W. C. Sheldon and family, of Grand Haven are intending to spend the coming winter in California, leaving that city about the first of December.

The Unity flouring mills, at Zeeland, must be doing a prosperous business. Their want of room to store grain, compels them to build an addition to their mill.

Zeeland talks of incorporating as a village. Graded and graveled streets, sidewalks, fire-wells and a fire department are beginning to be looked upon as a necessity.

The brewery lately owned by Mr. Carl Zeeb, has changed hands, and will be run by the new proprietors, to its full capacity, insuring our people a good article, and thereby securing home trade.

On Tuesday evening, Rev. Henry Jackson (Indian), addressed an audience in this city, on the early history and characteristics of his tribe and race. We were unable to attend, but from what we can learn, it must have been very entertaining.

Mrs. L. H. Stone, of Kalamazoo, proposes to take another class of young ladies to Europe for the purposes of foreign travel, studies in history, language, literature and art. The tour will occupy one year, or it may be extended to eighteen months.

An English clergyman exclaimed in a company of his fellow preachers, "Ah, well, there is only one thing in our ministrations more trying to me than preaching." "Indeed!" they said, "and what may that be?" "Hearing any one else preach," he replied.

ALTHOUGH there have not been any very severe storms lately still the marine disasters have been unusually large during the last two weeks. This is mainly owing to the continued heavy fogs preventing vessels from seeing the lights; and consequently they meet with accidents by running against obstructions, or going ashore.

The well-known New York banking firm of Henry Clews & Co., who were so seriously crippled by the panic of last year, have at last filed an application for an assignment of all their property for the benefit of their creditors. The trustee named in the petition is to have full and absolute power in the settlement of the affairs of the firm.

All the writers on *Figaro*, the Paris newspaper, eat, sleep and live in the building. Dining, bath, bed and council-rooms are all elegantly fitted up for their use. Each day at two o'clock all the employees assemble in this room and receive lessons in fencing from an expert. This is obligatory on each one, for the reason that each individual is expected to hold himself in readiness to call or be called to the field of honor at a moment's notice.

SUNDAY afternoon was one of those still and quiet spells, which but few people outside of Holland enjoy or know how to enjoy. The weather was beautiful; a soft breeze was rustling through the leafless treetops and the autumn sun was casting its feeble rays upon a scene which however insignificant in itself, struck many a one with a feeling of historical reverence and gloom. On the porch and between the stately columns of that colonial building, better known as the First Church, sat a lonely Indian, evidently in deep meditation, listening in silence and with respect to the service and the singing of the assembled congregation. All the surrounding logs of nature, with the great multitude assembled within, and the solitary Indian without, helped to give force to the despairing look and attitude of our lonely red man, and gave cause to many a historical thought.

M. REENDERS, grocer in Spring Lake has gone into voluntary bankruptcy.

The old catholic bishop Herchamp, of Holland, died at Rotterdam, on Thursday.

Messrs. Dykema & Bro., Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths, have their card in this week.

To-NIGHT Col. Wm. M. Ferry will speak at the school-house in behalf of Woman-Suffrage.

Judging from the weather during the past few days, election day bids fair to be "as usual."

The lumber carrying crafts in the Saginaw trade are lying up about as fast as they finish their trips.

Those interested in organizing a dancing club in this city, during the coming winter, will meet on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. Henry S. Clubb of Grand Haven has been visiting in the fruit belt of Western Michigan, in the interests of the State Agricultural Society.

It seems hard to see an Indianapolis woman of sixty-five seeking a divorce because her husband wouldn't let her wear a red dress to camp meeting.

The Indians are again seeking out woods, lakes and marshes as their hunting field. Several families have arrived and they are squatting in North Holland and Olive.

Mr. Morrison, late Superintendent of the C. & M. L. S. R. R., who has been confined to his house, at St. Joseph, for some time past, is said to be slowly recovering.

The question of the taxation of Church property is being discussed very generally, and the subject is likely to come up in the New York Legislature next winter for a definite action.

We notice from the *Banier*, of Grand Rapids, that Mr. M. B. Kimm, the pill-man, will shortly start on another European trip. Also that the health of Rev. C. Van Der Meulen is slowly improving.

To illustrate how unprofitable the season has been to shippers we find the following in the *Chicago Tribune*: "The schr. *Rielard Winslow* has been in the grain business during the entire season, and is now fully \$2,000 in debt.

ALEXANDER D. Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, has returned, and given himself up to the authorities. He absconded last February with \$80,000, and has been at Matamoros, Europe, and California. Tiring at last of an outcast and roving life, he has returned.

A POOR vagrant was about being condemned to imprisonment for that he "no visible means of support." "Wise!" cried the astonished defendant, as he pulled from his pockets a section of moldy sausage and a hard old crust of bread: "Wise! Judge, ain't them wise?"

SINCE the completion of the new parsonage at Vriesland, that building, with the beautiful church edifice loom up very conspicuously and grand in approaching the four-corners. The erection of such buildings is a credit to any locality, and displays a progress in more than one direction, and of the right stamp.

THE Cincinnati "Gazette" says: "Not a few Congressmen wish that Postmaster-General Jewell had stayed in Russia. He is making appointments on the basis of the fitness of the applicants for office, without regarding the interests of local politics. His course may not help the elections in some districts, but it is in exact accordance with the demands of civil service reform."

Mr. H. Pateugill, of Ottawa Station, informs us that his new saw-mill is about completed and that he expects to start up in a few days. It will be remembered that in April last Mr. P. lost his mill by fire it having just been repaired and overhauled, and ready for the season's work. With his accustomed energy and perseverance he has succeeded in rebuilding, and has also made satisfactory connections for eastern shipments. He expects to run all winter, and manufacture shingles.

A WEEK ago to-day the neighborhood of Groningen was startled by a case of sudden death. Mr. A. Van Duyn, a farmer living about one mile north of the brick-yard, on Saturday morning, after completing his usual morning chores, complained that he was not feeling very well, and of being sick in his stomach. At the hour of ten o'clock, as he was going out doors, he fell down and died within a few moments. It is presumed to have been caused by heart disease. The deceased was forty year old and leaves a wife with a large family of children. He came to this country in 1855, and settled on the tract of land, which he has since made his home. By his industry and frugality he managed to obtain a good homestead, and among his neighbors he was always a welcome friend.

A FACT is worth a thousand statements.

MOONLIGHT mechanics is the latest for burglars.

THEY are after John Morrissey for an endowment.

A LARGE tract of the "Vriesland marsh," is being turned into an onion factory.

THE first National Bank of St. Joe, has paid out over \$1,000,000 this year to fruit growers.

THE Market-day at Drenthe, would have been better attended, had the weather been favorable.

THE amount of State and County tax combined, for this County, assessed this fall, is \$42,783.12.

VICE PRESIDENT Wilson called at the White House Tuesday, and was turned away, the President being "busy."

ON Saturday evening we were entertained by the "Bell-ringers" and the moon eclipse. Both were a success, and drew fair houses.

LETTERS have been received at the Centennial Rooms, Philadelphia, from Brazil, which indicate that the Emperor will be one of the nation's guests in 1876.

Mrs. NYE, of Iowa, can get supper, split kindlings, wash the dishes, milk two cows and feed the hogs while her five boys and two girls are playing a game of croquet.

THE walls of Nineveh were 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was sixty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick, and 300 feet high.

THE sensitive boy lives in Delaware. He arose at midnight, footed it half a mile and awoke a store clerk and bought a fine comb. He didn't want to have any one hear him ask for it.

AN inquiring man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

THE New York Times, is out in an article on the third-term question. It intimates its belief that the movement in that direction has been encouraged by Gen. Grant, and calls upon the party to repudiate the whole business.

THE Dress Reform Association of the Grangers have had a meeting at Kalamazoo, and adopted resolutions against the extravagance and follies of the present day, selected officers and appointed a time to meet again. We suggest that they meet often.

THE reports of desitution in Nebraska and Kansas, caused by the grasshopper plague, are daily becoming more distressing. Death by exposure or starvation is the immediate prospect of thousands in the devastated region unless relief is speedily extended to them from some quarter.

ON Wednesday evening between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, the barn of Mr. John H. Fuller, living four miles north of the city, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, including hay, grain and implements. Loss about \$1,600. Insured partially, in the American Insurance Co., of Chicago.

MR. J. W. RANSOM, of Grand Rapids, in accepting the nomination of Representative, concluded his speech with the following remarks: "Having accepted this nomination of course I desire to be elected, and of course it depends upon you to elect me. I don't want any votes purchased, I don't want any underhand work, in short I want nothing done but what is square and manly."

AN Eastern paper states that a barrel with only one stave is now manufactured. A steamed log is rotated against a knife of equal length with itself, and a continuous stave or sheet of wood is cut from it. The sheet is cut into proper lengths, these are slit at each end in several places, and the ends reduced so as to fit the heads and make the proper swell or bulge in the circumference. Hoops are fitted as usual, and a much stronger barrel than the ordinary one is produced.

It used to be styled, "The Young People's Literary Association," but they have come down one or two words, and now it is simply "Holland Literary Association." We have reference to a society of the young people of this city which was organized in March, 1872, with a membership of seventeen. This Association from its beginning until this time, has always been in a prosperous condition; their weekly meetings on Friday evening are well attended and spent in essays, debates, orations, etc. The membership of this society is limited to the resident young people of the city. Its officers are as follows: President—Miss A. Van der Sluis, Vice-President—A. Pfannstiel, Secretary—J. Harmelink, Treasurer—E. Smits, Editress—Miss K. Ledebor.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

NEW DRESS SILKS!

In addition to our Department of MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, we have this season added to our stock, a NEW and COMPLETE Line of

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, LADIES' SUITS AND SACKS AND SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

We have visited the Eastern Jobbing Houses, and personally selected our stock of

MILLINERY AND TRIMMINGS, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

A Beautiful Selection of

PARASOLS, FANS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

And a complete stock of

KID GLOVES.

All First Class Goods. At the Lowest Cash Prices.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

Boots and Shoes,

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

Judiciously and carefully selected for the season, and comprising the most complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered in THE CITY OF HOLLAND.

LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

Our prices compare favorably with those of our neighbors, and it is our purpose to compete successfully with the trade outside this city, intending not only to satisfy our old friends, but to draw a new trade to this city and the Boot and Shoe Store of L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

HOLLAND, April 1, 1874.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN,

OF THE

Variety and Jewelry Store!

Have on hand a constantly replenished, carefully selected and ever fresh stock of

SILVER PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER SETS,



FANCY TOYS,

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.

Call on us and you may be sure the appearance, prices and quality of our Goods will suit you. We are ready to repair,

WATCHES, CLOCKS OR JEWELRY,

In a Thoroughly Satisfactory Manner.

CORNER OF 8th AND MARKET STREETS.

46-47-48

P. & A. Steketee,

Desire to inform their many friends and customers that they have on hand and for sale

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES, Etc., Etc.

Brick Store,

—of—

E. J. HARRINGTON,

Where may be found at all times, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1st, 1874.

The Old and Reliable House

OF

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he still sustains his old reputation, and that nobody needs to be wanting in anything which belongs to his line of trade.

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

FINDINGS!

The most competent workmen constantly employed, and all work made up in the latest style and with dispatch.

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-31-74

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

NEW STOCK

At the

GENERAL RETAIL STORE

Of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings,

Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,

Clothing, Groceries,

Crockery, Glassware,

Stoneware, Provisions,

Flour, Feed and Grains.

Our Assortment of Goods is complete and selected with a view to accommodate the various classes of Trade.

WE SELL CHEAP.

Everything in the line of Produce will find with us a ready market and the highest prices.

RIVER STREET,

HOLLAND, MICH.

1 MUSED LAST NIGHT IN PENSIVE MOOD.

BY ALICE WILLIAMS.

"Oh there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream!"

I mused last night in pensive mood—
Albeit not often sentimental—
My heart was heavy and my frame
Was racked with aches—both head and dental.
I say, as once I've said before,
My mood was somewhat sad and pensive,
I cast upon the Past a glance
Fond, lingering, and comprehensive.

I saw once more that mossy bank
By which the river ripples slowly,
O'ershadowed by the silvery veil
Of willow branches drooping lowly,
Bestrewn with wild spring flowerets dyed
In every color of the prism;
Where oft we sat, May Brown and I—
Nor ever dreamed of Rheumatism.

We loved. Ah, yes! Some might have loved
Before us, in their humdrum fashion;
But never yet the world had known
So wild, so deep, so pure a passion!
We heeded not of the heartless crowd,
Nor heeded cruel parents' frowning;
But lived in one long blissful dream,
And spouted Tennyson and Browning.

And when the cruel fates decreed
That for a season I must leave her,
It wrung my very heart to see
How happy our parting seemed to grieve her
One happy moment, too, her head
Reposed on my shoulder;
In dreams I live that scene again,
And in my arms again enfold her.

She gave me one long auburn curl,
She wore my picture in a locket,
He letters, with blue ribbon tied,
I carried in my left coat-pocket.
(Those notes, rose-scented and pink-hued,
Displayed more sentiment than knowledge.)
I wrote about four times a week
That year I was away to College.

But oh, at length "a change came o'er
The spirit of my dream!" One morning
I got a chilly line from May,
In which, without the slightest warning,
She said she shortly meant to wed
Tom Barnes (a parson, fat and jolly);
She sent my notes and ring, and ring,
And hoped I would "forget my folly."

I sent her all her letters back,
I called her false and fickle-hearted,
And swore I hated with my heart and soul
That saw me free. And so we parted.
I quoted Byron by the page,
I smoked Havanas by the dozens,
And then I went out West and fell
In love with all my pretty cousins.
—Scribner's for November.

A STRUGGLE FOR A CROWN.

My first desire, on reaching London, was to visit the world-renowned Tower. The immense pile stands on the eastern extremity of the city, and is wonderfully imposing—not for its architectural beauty, for it has none, but for its gloomy, solemn solidity—every stone seeming to frown defiance to chance and time. It appears to have been built to last forever. Commenced more than eight centuries ago, by William the Conqueror, it gradually increased in strength and importance, until its name became familiar throughout the civilized world.

For centuries it was the abode of royalty, and the Kings and Queens of England not only found shelter within its walls in time of war, but homes of luxury and magnificence in time of peace.

In process of time, it became a prison as well as a palace; and, if the dumb stones could be made to speak, we should shudder at the blood-curling secrets they would reveal. Among the unhappy victims who have perished here, mostly at the hands of the headsman, we recall the names of Lady Jane Grey, Catherine Howard, Anne Boleyn, Sir Walter Raleigh, King John of France, William Wallace, Lord William Russell, the Countess of Salisbury, Sir Thomas More, and a whole army of other unfortunates, conspicuous for their crimes or their virtues, their misfortunes or their intrigues.

The immense structure covers an area of 12 acres, and within this space numerous separate buildings have been erected, including the Barracks, White Tower, St. Peter's Tower, Bloody Tower, in which the young Princes were murdered; the Bowyer Tower, in which the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a cask of wine; the Broek Tower, in which Lady Jane Grey was confined; the Beauchamp Tower, which was once the prison of Anne Boleyn; the Museum, Armouries, Picture Galleries, and the famous Jewel-House.

Within the latter building are kept the crown jewels of the British empire. Prominent among them is the crown worn by Victoria at the time of her coronation, which originally cost nearly \$1,000,000, and which contains, in the aggregate, 2,800 diamonds of various sizes, and all of unrivaled brilliancy. Besides the Jewel-House contains numerous other crowns, of monarchs long since dead; the Orb—a globe of gold, 6 inches in diameter, studded with diamonds; St. Edward's Staff, of solid gold, 4 feet and 7 inches long, and weighing 10 pounds; the Golden Scepter; the world-renowned Koh-i-noor, valued at \$16,000,000; and numerous other jewels of enormous value, the property of the nation, and essential to the maintenance of royal magnificence and pomp.

These baubles have a curious history. In the early days of the nation, when her monarchs were both poor and proud, these glittering appendages of the Kingly estate were not infrequently "spouted" to raise money to meet their personal expenses. Henry III., Edward III., Henry V., Henry VI., and Richard II., each borrowed large sums of money from the merchants of London, leaving with the lenders these crown treasures as a pledge that the loans would be repaid.

On the abolition of monarchy in England, after the death of Charles I., the jewels were stolen, destroyed or sold.

On the restoration, Charles II. caused a new regalia to be constructed, at a cost of \$1,500,000; and a large chamber in the Tower was set apart for their safe-keeping, which is now known as the Jewel-House. It struck the writer as a little singular that the English government should enact an insignificant fee from each visitor; and I could not repress the thought, and hardly the

expression, that it was unseemly for the British nation to turn showman, and exhibit the baubles of its sovereign at so much per head.

Though the Jewel-House is situated near the center of a large collection of buildings known by the general name of the Tower of London, the yards, walks and corridors, of which are ever swarming with people, and though carefully watched and strongly guarded, numerous and ingenious attempts have been made to steal the jewels.

Among the most noted, as well as the most daring, of these attempts, was that of Col. Blood, made in 1671, which, for ingenuity of plot and boldness of execution, has not been excelled by anything in these modern days.

Blood was the son of a wealthy Irish merchant, whose means enabled him to give his son a liberal education, and whose social position secured him the advantages of good society. Young Blood was a Liberal in sentiment, and served in the Cromwell army, where he attained the rank of Colonel. On the restoration, his estates were confiscated for the part he had borne in the revolution, and he became a penniless wanderer.

The Duke of Ormond, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, had been very active in procuring the confiscation of Blood's property, and the latter resolved upon revenge. Calling to his aid four daring and desperate men, whom he had known in the army, he mounted them on fleet horses, and waited the opportunity. One dark, stormy night, as the Duke's carriage was passing along the streets of London, the vehicle was stopped, his Grace dragged from it, bound, mounted behind one of his captors, and hurried away toward Tyburn—their avowed intention being to hang him on the gallows there. Fortunately, on the way, he succeeded in loosening the cords, jumped from the horse, and escaped in the pitchy darkness.

A reward of \$10,000 was offered for the arrest of the daring kidnappers, but none were ever apprehended, and it was many years before Blood's agency in the business was known, or even suspected.

His next exploit was an attempt to steal the crown. He needed money, and he hated royalty; and these reasons were quite sufficient to prompt him to the commission of the offense. The valuables were in the jewel house, under a glass case, and under the especial care of Talbot Edwards, an old officer of the King's household. But Blood was not easily baffled. He spent several months devising the manner of the robbery and perfecting the means of escape.

He found that it was essential that he should first establish relations of intimacy with the family of the keeper. So he assumed the garb of a clergyman, and, in company with a woman of the town, whom he had thoroughly instructed as to his designs, he visited the Jewel-House, introducing the woman as his wife.

While examining the jewels the woman, in accordance with her instructions, feigned sudden illness, swooned, and was carried by the kind-hearted keeper to his private apartments, where Mrs. Edwards rendered her every possible attention.

The bogus parson professed the deepest gratitude for this kindness, and, in a few days, returned with some valuable presents for Mrs. Edwards, as a token of his appreciation of her kindness to his wife. An intimacy thus gradually grew up between the designing hypocrite and the Edwards family. They were charmed by his general urbanity, apparent respectability, and seeming piety; and their blind confidence greatly lessened the difficulties of the villain's task.

Among the members of Mr. Edwards' family was a handsome daughter, some seventeen years of age, in whom Blood professed a deep interest, and finally proposed to her parents a marriage with a nephew of his, whom he represented to be young, respectable and pious, with an income of £300 a year. The young lady's parents approved the suggestion, and it was arranged that the suitor should call on a certain day—Monday, May 9. On the evening before the time appointed, Blood called, and requested that, for reasons which he proceeded to give, his nephew might be received at 7 o'clock in the morning—an hour, it will be perceived, when few people would be likely to be abroad; and also asked permission for his nephew to bring two friends with him to see the regalia—assigning as a reason that the friends were compelled to leave London at an early hour.

The simple-minded Mr. Edwards was only too glad to oblige his esteemed friend, and gladly consented to the arrangement. At an early hour in the morning the family were up, and prepared to receive their guests and future son-in-law.

Promptly the pretended parson and his friends made their appearance—every one of them being a conspirator, and each of them carrying concealed under his cloak a short sword, a dirk, and a pair of pistols.

Greeting Mr. Edwards warmly, Blood apologized, and begged one more favor: that his friends might be shown the regalia at once, as they were pressed for time and anxious to depart. Accordingly, the party was conducted to the jewel-room—Mr. Edwards carefully closing the door after him, as was his custom. The "nephew" had been left at the entrance, to warn the conspirators inside of approaching danger.

The door had no sooner closed than the three villains threw off their disguise, and, drawing their weapons, rushed upon the old man and threatened him with instant death if he gave the slightest alarm. But the gallant keeper was not easily intimidated, and shouted lustily for assistance; whereupon he was knocked down, cruelly beaten, and left for dead.

Having thus disposed of the faithful sentinel, Blood and his confederates set rapidly at work to possess themselves of the coveted treasure. The glass case in which it was inclosed was shattered at a single blow, and the Golden Crown, glittering with its wealth of gems, was quickly seized, and concealed under the chief conspirator's ample cloak. Parrott, another of the robbers, took possession of the Orb and other gems; while another proceeded to file the Golden Scepter in two, that it might be more readily concealed.

Everything had thus far been auspicious. The scheme had been cunningly devised; the simple-minded keeper had unwittingly extended to the robbers every aid they needed; and they now found themselves alone in the jewel house, well armed, and in possession of the coveted booty; and it was only the merest accident which prevented the complete success of the bold scheme. A son of Mr. Edwards, who was an officer on an English trading vessel, chanced to arrive in port that morning, in company with a brother-in-law, Capt. Blackman, of the British army, who had been a passenger on his vessel, and they hastened at once to call upon the elder Edwards.

They passed Blood's pretended nephew at the door, and proceeded directly to the keeper's room. The sentinel immediately notified his accomplices of the approaching danger, when they made haste to gather such treasures as they could conceal, and beat a hasty retreat.

But no sooner had they left the room than Edwards, who had shrewdly feigned insensibility, raised himself from the pool of blood in which he had been lying, and shouted for help with all his remaining strength.

The robbers had, in their hasty flight, left the door of the room open, and his cries were heard by his daughter, who was passing along the hall to the drawing room, to which she had been summoned to meet her brother. Hastening to the room from which the cries proceeded, she took in the situation at a glance, and ran shrieking to the room where her brother and Capt. Blackman were in waiting, exclaiming that her father had been murdered and the crown stolen. Young Edwards and his companion hastened to the jewel house, and lifted up the wounded man; but, at his earnest request, they left him and went in pursuit of the robber, who were straining every nerve to escape. They had made their way out of the building, and crossed the court yard without molestation, and reached the drawbridge over the moat. Here they came upon a sleepy sentinel, who halted them; but Blood discharged a pistol at his head, when the frightened man, though unhurt, fell, and the fugitives passed over him, cleared the outer gate, and nearly reached the park, where fast horses had been provided for them.

But the two pursuers had not been idle, and were rapidly gaining on them. Just as Blood cleared the last gate Capt. Blackman came up with him, and they grappled. A fierce struggle ensued, but the Captain succeeded in overcoming his antagonist, and the crown was wrested from his grasp.

As the daring man saw his hopes thus disappear, and escape impossible, he quietly surrendered, and playfully remarked to his captor, "It was a gallant struggle, however unsuccessful. It was a struggle for a crown." Parrott and the other accomplices, who had the orb and other jewels, were soon overtaken and captured, and ultimately the woman who had so effectually aided the plot in its inception was arrested. Thus ended this bold attempt to steal the English crown—an attempt with few parallels in any age.

The King was enraged at this insolent attack on the emblems of royalty, and ordered Blood to be immediately examined in his presence.

Before the King, Blood preserved the most insolent effrontery. He assured his Majesty that he feared nothing human or divine. He was in their power, and expected to suffer. But, he said, he was allied to one of the most powerful organizations in the kingdom, consisting of thousands of men who had solemnly sworn to stand by each other and avenge their wrongs. He mentioned several mysterious assassinations which had recently taken place, and declared that they had fallen by the hand of the avenger; and that the brotherhood had a dagger for every man who harmed one of its members. He said he would not threaten, but he would say, in all kindness, to his Majesty and his Ministers, that if he suffered, their fate would assuredly be the same as those he had mentioned.

As he said this, he was looking directly at the King, and, noticing that he was affected, he proceeded to say:

"But, if your Majesty would spare the lives of a few men, you might oblige the hearts of many; and your Majesty will find that those who are so bold and daring in mischief can, if pardoned and received into favor, perform eminent service for the state."

The weak monarch was frightened at Blood's revelations, though they were, in all probability, false; and the fear of violence, and the hope of gaining the favor of the powerful faction Blood was supposed to control, induced him to deal very leniently with the criminal. True, he was returned to prison; but comfortable quarters were assigned him, and his restrictions gradually removed, until finally he was fully released, all proceedings against him dismissed, and he was even granted large estates in Ireland. His influence with the King became very great, and he soon took up his residence in London, and was admitted to the best society, where he was courted and flattered because of his influence with the Crown.

He died in 1690, leaving property valued at \$250,000. All his accomplices in the great crime suffered death.

Lost in a Wisconsin Pinery.

J. L. Robinson, train-boy on the Wisconsin Central railroad, conceived the novel idea of hunting partridges with a revolver, and in order to give shape to his thought, left the upward bound train at Mill Creek Station, fifteen miles northwest of Stevens Point, Wis., on Friday, Oct. 9. It was his intention to return on the first incoming car, which was due one hour from the pinery. Alas for human purpose and expectation! A few rods from the station and he was as thoroughly bewildered as though a hundred miles intervened between him and civilization. His hunt for game proved fruitless, as well as his effort to retrace his steps. The young man wandered about in the woods for four days, and when found was half famished. Scores of people turned out to hunt for the wanderer, and the excitement attending the search is described as intense. When Robinson first realized that he was lost he wrote and attached to a twig the following note:

"I am lost in the woods and can't find my way out.
J. L. ROBINSON.
Oct. 9."

After sleeping on the ground during Friday night he moved on and dropped the following in his path:

"I am lost in the woods; if anybody will show me out I will give them \$5. I am news agent on the Wisconsin Central road. Keep calling me; if I hear I will come.
J. L. ROBINSON.
Oct. 10, Saturday."

At this time if he had taken a southerly course it would have brought him to the railroad track. Instead, however, he went north, reaching the east side of Bear creek, where he left another communication as follows:

"I am lost, and can't find my way out. Look for me and you shall have \$100 reward.
J. L. ROBINSON."

A little farther on he dropped his handkerchief, which, together with the former memorandums, aided largely in the success of the search.

On Sunday he reached an old haying camp, where he found several bushels of potatoes and some salt. Here he remained until Monday afternoon, when he left the following, written on an old tea-chest cover:

"Friends, I am lost. For God's sake look for me. I am starving to death; can't find anything to eat. Five hundred dollars to the one that finds me and leads me out of these woods. I live in Menasha, Wis. My name is Joseph L. Robinson. Carry the news to my poor wife.

"I am going to leave here in the morning. I go right straight through the woods. Please hunt after me, and you will be well paid for your trouble. May God have mercy on my soul. Tell my wife my last words were about her. Directions—Mrs. M. V. Robinson, Menasha, Wis. I leave Tuesday about 9 o'clock.
"Five hundred dollars to any man that finds me and leads me out of these woods, and takes me home to my family. O God! I am starving to death by inches. Follow me, won't you, for God's sake? It is hard to give up life. I haven't had anything to eat since last Friday.
"If I am dead when you find me, take me home.
"JOSEPH L. ROBINSON, Menasha, Wis."

On Tuesday he was observed near this shanty, and on perceiving his rescuers, he shouted, "I am lost, I am lost, I am lost!" and then lying on the ground and kicking with all his might, he cried, "I am found, I am found, I am found!" Robinson is now at home with his friends, with a wholesome horror of pistols and partridges.

A Farmer's Boy.

Over fifty years ago a youth working on a farm asked his father to give him money enough to buy a gun. The old man could not spare it; but the boy, nothing daunted, found an old piece of iron about the place, and in the course of time contrived to make a gun-barrel out of it, with the very meager facilities afforded by a country blacksmith's shop. He had not the materials to make a lock and stock, so he walked to the nearest town and traded for the necessary attachments, and was encouraged by the smith for having made so good a shooter. This gave him the ambition to make another; so he went to cutting out grindstones from the native rock to raise the money for gun materials, and in a short time there was a considerable demand for guns of his make. During the French war with Prussia he was called upon to furnish guns for the army, and in less than eight months he made and delivered to the government of France rifles of a particular pattern, costing \$5,000,000, which amount was duly paid. The same man furnishes rifles now for the United States, South America, Rome, Spain, Egypt, and Japan. The farmer's boy who wanted a gun is Eliphalet Remington, of Ilion, N. Y. His manufactory covers four acres of ground, and he employs 1,200 men. Not satisfied with this achievement, he has recently completed a sewing machine, which is reported to represent the latest and most perfect advance in the improvement of this important adjunct of domestic economy. This is the type of a boy who, when there is not a way, makes a way for himself.

Produce of the Earth.

Take the potato away from Ireland, and starvation comes. Famine recently had its hold on Bengal on account of a failure of the rice crop. Bread fruit is to West India both food and clothing. Heaven sends it and causes it to grow, and the lazy natives ask nothing further. And yet all these yield to the despised bamboo. We go fishing with these poles; the Chinese eat them. The uses to which it is put render it a national benefactor. Houses, boats, screens and water-wheels are made of it, together with fences, ropes, furniture, hats, umbrellas, and all varieties of weapons, lamp-wicks, pencils, brushes, pens, aqueducts, telescopes, and a thousand other things of daily use. We might almost say that were the bamboo to perish suddenly from off the earth the whole Chinese Empire would collapse.

DESTRUCTION IN DISGUISE.—It is a fact that mixtures of bad liquors and acid astringents are often given for medicines. They are potent to destroy! and may be safely warranted to ruin, morally and physically, any human being that sticks to them long enough. More drunkards have been made by these villainous concoctions, labeled medicines, than by the liquors of commerce. Alcoholic poisons, advertised as remedies, are more mischievous than tavern drams. For intermittent and remittent fevers, as well as for all other diseases which these fiery frauds are falsely certified to relieve, DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the *ne plus ultra* of vegetable medicines, is a positive cure. But this is not all; the great Temperance Elixir is a sovereign specific for the depraved appetite for stimulants, created by the false tonics and bogus restoratives of Missionaries of Intemperance. Within the present year many well-known citizens have certified that a course of VINEGAR BITTERS invariably obliterates the desire for spirituous excitants.

A RECENT test of the relative strength of oak and Oregon pine, made at San Francisco, with bars each one inch square and three feet long, showed that the pine was equal to the oak. Both broke under the same weight placed in the middle of each bar, 260 pounds.

J. W. GRISWOLD & Co., 54 & 56 Madison-st., Chicago, the oldest, largest and deservedly most popular cloak house in the West, are noted for the tasteful designs, excellence and low prices of their Cloaks, Cloakings, Trimmings and Ladies' Underwear. No house can successfully compete with them in the quality, style and prices of their goods.

From Maine to California millions of children are wearing MILVER-TIPPED Shoes. Why not? They are the cheapest, and never wear through at the toe. Try them. For sale by all shoe dealers.

WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial cures coughs, colds and consumption. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops banish worms completely.

Book agents, read the advertisement of H. L. Shepard & Co., Chicago.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'S "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief. Yours, truly
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of the Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, a rising of food and wind on the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whitening of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; constiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhea; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, &c. There is general debility, languor, and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles, and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,
DR. J. W. CARTER.

A Source of Great Anxiety.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength, and appetite.
N. H. TILDEN,
Ins. and Real Estate Agt., 49 Sears' Building,
Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.

What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870
H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Impure Blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to anyone who will call or address me at my residence, 336 Athens street. Very respectfully,
MONTE E. PARKER,
336 Athens Street.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Wishart's

Pine Tree Tar

Cordial!

Nature's Great

Remedy

FOR ALL

Throat & Lung

Diseases.

For Sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Quick Telegraphing.

Several instances of quick telegraphing have been noticed of late, but the following shows the perfection to which the telegraph service has been brought. A message was sent from New York to London, and in thirty minutes, actual time, the answer was received in New York. Another dispatch was sent to London, to which a reply was received in thirty-five minutes actual time. In neither of these instances was any special effort made to hurry the answers, but the party addressed sent the reply to the London office by the messenger delivering the original message.

To fully appreciate this wonderful achievement, we must consider that the distance from New York to the cable station at Heart's Content, N. F., is about 1,300 miles, that of the cable about 2,000 miles, and of the land lines and cable from Valentia to London about 300 more. Each message, therefore, was transmitted about 3,600 miles, and passed through the hands of eighteen persons, all told; consequently, the message and reply, in each case, passed through the hands of thirty-six persons and traveled over 7,000 miles in thirty to thirty-five minutes.

The practice of educating boys for the professions, which are already overstocked, or for the mercantile business, in which statistics show that ninety-five in a hundred fail of success, is fearfully on the increase in this country. Americans are annually becoming more and more averse to manual labor; and to get a living by one's wits, even at a cost of independence and self-respect, and a fearful wear and tear of conscience, is the ambition of a large proportion of our young men. The result is that the mechanical professions are becoming a monopoly of foreigners, and the ownership of the finest farms, even in New England, is passing from Americans to Irishmen and Germans. Fifty years ago a father was not ashamed to put his children to the plough or to a mechanical trade; but now they are "too feeble" for bodily labor; one has a pain in his side, another a slight cough, another "a very delicate constitution," another is nervous; and so they are sent off to the city to measure tape, weigh coffee, or draw molasses.

THERE are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business; one is they haven't any business, and the other is that they haven't any mind.

REGISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Registration for the City of Holland, will meet at the following places, on Saturday, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1874, between the hours of eight o'clock, A. M. and eight o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of completing the lists of qualified voters of the several Wards of the city of Holland:

In the 1st Ward at the Harness-shop of Mr. H. Vaupell.
In the 2d Ward at the Store of Werkman & Sons.
In the 3d Ward at the Common Council Room.
In the 4th Ward at the Residence of Mr. L. D. Vissers.

R. KANTERS,
J. VANLANDEGEND,
D. J. KAMPERMAN,
J. FLIEMAN,
J. DUURSEMA,
J. DYKEMA,
G. H. SIPP,
L. D. VISSERS,
HOLLAND, Mich., October 14, 1874.

ELECTION NOTICE!

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
October 21, A. D. 1874.
To the Electors of the City of Holland:

Notice is hereby given that at the General Election, to be held on TUESDAY Nov. 3, A. D. 1874, the following officers are to be elected:

A Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor General, a State Treasurer, a Commissioner of the State Land Office, an Attorney General, a Superintendent of Public Instruction and a member of the State Board of Education;

Also a Representative for the Fifth Congressional District of this State;

Also a State Senator in the State Legislature, for the 29th Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Ottawa and Muskegon;

Also a Representative in the State Legislature, for the 1st Representative District of the County of Ottawa;

Also the following County Officers: A Sheriff, a County Clerk, a Register of Deeds, a County Treasurer, a Prosecuting Attorney, two Circuit Court Commissioners, a County Surveyor, two Coroners and one Fish Inspector.

Also the following amendments to the Constitution of this State will then be submitted to the People for their adoption or rejection:

An amendment relative to the qualification of electors;

Also the amendments to the Constitution of the State of Michigan, adopted by the Legislature, at their extra session, and approved March 23, 1874.

The following places in the several Wards of the City of Holland have been designated by the Common Council, for holding the said election:

In the First Ward—At the Harness-shop of Mr. H. Vaupell;

In the Second Ward—At the Store of Mr. J. Aling;

In the Third Ward—At the Common Council Room;

In the Fourth Ward—At the residence of Mr. L. D. Vissers.

Dated at Holland City, Mich.
CHA'S P. POST,
City Clerk.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

HEBER WALSH,

Proprietor of "CITY DRUG STORE,"

Established in New York from 1845-1857. In Michigan since 1857.

A Change of Programme Each Week.

THE GREAT RUSH AT WALSH'S

Still continues, and he has concluded to keep his offer open to the public for a few days longer.

Now is your time to purchase goods at retail, at Chicago Wholesale figures.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS PREPARED AT THE CITY DRUG STORE AT HALF THE PRICE OTHER STORES CHARGE.

We do not purchase Physicians, and have no percentage to pay to any one.

Eighth Street, Holland City.

Hardware Store!

E. VAN DER VEEN,

Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage of his many friends and customers in the past, respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his

LARGE STOCK
—OF—
GENERAL
Hard-ware.

I hope to see all my old friends and many new ones to examine my goods, so well selected for the trade.

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best COOK, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES.

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,
Horse Nails,
Horse Shoes,
Wagon Springs,
Horse Trimmings,
Glass, Putty,
Paints, Oils,
Nails, etc.

Farmers' Implements,
Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

E. VAN DER VEEN,
S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts. 46-3-1y

1874. FALL! 1874.

WERKMAN & SONS,
General Dealers.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

Announce to the Public that they have received a large and new stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which is more complete in every department than ever before. They have a large line of all kinds of

Flannels,
Repellents,
Cottonades,
Shawls,
Young Ladies' Goods,
Skirts,
Ladies and
Gentlemen's
Underwear,
Prints,
Notions,
Hats & Caps.

Groceries, Flour and Feed.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 15, 1874. 47-38-1y

WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,

(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)

PRACTICAL

Engineers and Machinists.

MESSE P. WINTERS, E. WINTERS and J. BROWER, have formed a co-partnership under the above firm name, and will devote themselves with all due attention and diligence to anything and everything pertaining to the line of Engineers and Machinists.

THE SHOP and FOUNDRY are located at the old stand, west of HEALD'S.

THE BLACKSMITHSHOP formerly run by P. & E. WINTERS, will be continued as before.

THE FLOW BUSINESS heretofore conducted and managed by R. K. Heald has been transferred to us, and will be run in connection with the above.

MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special attention.

SHIP BLACKSMITHING, done in all its branches with promptness and dispatch.

Mill owners and manufacturers are requested to give us a call.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1874. 108-1y

J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,

MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

AGENT FOR

U.S. Ex. Co. & M. L. S. R. R.

Office at M. L. S. R. R. Depot,

HOLLAND, MICH.

45-28-1y

A choice lot of dry pine 2-inch cull plank for sale cheap, by H. D. Post. Also, No. 1 Shingles, cheap.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3-1y

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45-28-1y

A choice lot of dry pine 2-inch cull plank for sale cheap, by H. D. Post. Also, No. 1 Shingles, cheap.

JACOB FLIEMAN,

Has re-opened his carriage and wagon manufactory at his old stand on River street, where he may be found, ready at all times to make anything in the line of

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,

Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skins always on hand.

Warranted Seat Springs of any shape or style.

I USE NOTHING BUT

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with skill and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

Thanking my old customers for past favors, I solicit a call from them, and as many new ones as want anything in my line.

47-38-1y J. FLIEMAN.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

Which they are offering at Prices, that defy Competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

(All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

To any part of the City.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, at our New Store on River Street, next to Van Putten's Drug Store. 46-38-1y

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Cole G. Salyer and Betsy Salyer his wife, of the Township of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Hendrick Goetjenrik of the same place, on the third (3rd) day of July, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the seventh (7th) day of July, A. D. 1869, in Liber "U" of Mortgages, on page seventy-six (76), which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Hendrick Goetjenrik, of the township of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Gilles Wabeke, of the Town of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment executed and dated the thirty-first (31st) day of August, A. D. 1869, which said deed of assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the twenty-second (22nd) day of August, A. D. 1873, in Liber No. 1, of Mortgages on page fifty-four (54), by which default the power of sale contained in said Mortgage has become operative, and no proceeding in law or in chancery have been had to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas the sum of Two Hundred and Eight dollars and one cent (\$286.01) is now claimed to be due on said Mortgage on the date hereof: Notice is hereby given that for the amount due as aforesaid together with an Attorney fee of Twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) stipulated in said Mortgage, and the costs of these proceedings, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by sale to the highest bidder, at public vendue, of the premises described in said Mortgage, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, which is further described as that part of the South-West Quarter of the North-East Quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Five (5) North of range Fifteen (15) West, which is bounded on the North side by the public highway running through the Allegan Muskegon and Traverse Bay State Road as it now runs North-Easterly through Section Sixteen (16) of said Township, to the South-East corner of Section four (4) in said Township as said highway is now travelled; and bounded on the East, South and West side by the East, South and West lines of said South-West Quarter of the North-East Quarter of Section Twenty (20), excepting four acres on the East side thereof and leaving six acres more or less; which sale will take place at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan [that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa is held], on Monday, the second (2nd) day of November, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated, Holland, Mich., Aug. 6, A. D. 1874.

GILLES WABEKE, Assignee of Mortgage.

Griswold & Ort, Att'y for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Mortgage dated the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1872, made and executed by Leonard L. Witbeck, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Joshua Myrick, of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock, P. M., in Liber "X" of Mortgages, on page 444, and afterwards assigned by assignment from the said Joshua Myrick to Geo. Metts and Geo. W. McBride, on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1874, for a valuable consideration, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1874, in Liber No. 4, of Mortgages, on page 44, and whereas there is now due and unpaid on said Mortgage the sum of eighty-three dollars and eighteen cents, and no proceeding either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the tenth day of November, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction or vendue, the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest at ten per cent and all legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney fee of fifty dollars as provided for in said Mortgage in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, which said lands and premises are described as follows, to-wit: "All the following described land situated and being in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and further described as follows, to-wit: The North-West quarter of the North-West quarter of Section (10) in town (5) five, North of range (16) sixteen West, containing forty acres of land more or less, as per United States survey."

Dated, HOLL. MD, Mich., Aug. 13th, A. D. 1874.

GEO. METZ and GEO. W. MCBRIDE,

Assignees of Mortgage.

G. W. MCBRIDE, Att'y for Assignees of Mortgage.

FOR SALE.

In Sections 4 and 5, Fillmore, Allegan Co., 2 1/2 miles from Holland, the farm, known as "Den Bleyker's farm," 98 acres, divided as follows: 33 acres woodland, and 65 acres improved: orchard with young fruit bearing trees; good frame building and barn with an extra building for help. For further information address: Mrs. J. DEN BLEYKER, Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 25, 1874. 132-2m.

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. 46-28-1f

Since the dissolution of our co-partnership, I am carrying on this business alone at the OLD STORE, where I can be found at all times, and where I will keep constantly on hand, the choicest of Salt and Fresh Meats, and offer them at the lowest prices. I expect to see all our old friends, to come and call on me, when I will offer them such bargains as will induce them to purchase their daily rations with me.

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